

JPRS 84488

6 October 1983

# **Southeast Asia Report**

No. 1349

**FBIS**

**FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE**

#### NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

#### PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

6 October 1983

## SOUTHEAST ASIA REPORT

No. 1349

## CONTENTS

## INDONESIA

|   |   |
|---|---|
| FRETILIN Abides by Cease-fire Agreement<br>(Alves Gomes; TEMPO, 14 Aug 83).....                         | 1 |
| Solomon Islands, Australia To Vote for East Timor<br>Independence<br>(JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 11 Aug 83)..... | 4 |

## LAOS

|  |    |
|--|----|
| Operation, Growth of Vientiane Capital Trade Corporation<br>Discussed<br>(VIENTIANE MAI, 17 Aug 83)..... | 5  |
| Major Repairs Completed on Nam Ngum Plant<br>(Litthi Sisouvong; PASASON, 12, 13 Aug 83).....             | 7  |
| Vientiane Rice Purchases Exceed Goals for Year<br>(Ketmeuang; PASASON, 18 Aug 83).....                   | 10 |
| Briefs   |    |
| Xiang Khouang District Trade Figures   | 12 |
| Khammouan Bank Deposits  | 12 |
| Bridge Construction Progress   | 12 |
| Vientiane Capital District Co-Ops  | 13 |

## MALAYSIA

|   |    |
|---|----|
| Berjaya's 'Modified Democracy' Explained<br>(SARAWAK TRIBUNE, 9 Aug 83).....          | 14 |
| Razaleigh Calls on Bumiputras To Develop Skills<br>(NEW STRAITS TIMES, 9 Aug 83)..... | 16 |

|   |    |
|---|----|
| Editorial Calls for Better Communication With Farmers<br>(Editorial; NEW STRAITS TIMES, 9 Aug 83).....      | 17 |
| Briefs  |    |
| Sighting of Soviet Submarines   | 18 |
| PHILIPPINES   |    |
| Article Examines Politics in Southwestern Mindanao<br>(Gualberto B. Lumaulg; BULLETIN TODAY, 5 Sep 83)..... | 19 |
| Government Warned About 'Grass Roots' Problems<br>(Apolonio Batalla; BULLETIN TODAY, 9 Sep 83).....         | 21 |
| Central Bank Confident of Controlling Foreign Exchange<br>(BULLETIN TODAY, 2 Sep 83).....                   | 23 |
| Low Short-Term Economic Growth Predicted<br>(BULLETIN TODAY, 2 Sep 83).....                                 | 24 |
| Foreign Credit Access Curbed<br>(BULLETIN TODAY, 4 Sep 83).....   | 25 |
| 1984 Debt Service Near 12 Billion<br>(BULLETIN TODAY, 6 Sep 83).....  | 26 |
| Guidelines for Reloan of Government Funds Issued<br>(BULLETIN TODAY, 14 Sep 83).....                        | 27 |
| Central Bank Report on Securities Viewed<br>(BULLETIN TODAY, 14 Sep 83).....                                | 28 |
| Ministry of Human Settlements Adds, Revises Programs<br>(BULLETIN TODAY, 14 Sep 83).....                    | 29 |
| Real Estate Projects Merged<br>Housing Program Abroad   |    |
| Marcos Signs P59.5 Billion 'Socially Oriented' Budget<br>(BULLETIN TODAY, 15 Sep 83).....                   | 31 |
| Balance of Payments Deficit Seen Next 3 Years<br>(BULLETIN TODAY, 15 Sep 83).....                           | 32 |
| Pasig Revenue Collection Increases 97 Percent<br>(BULLETIN TODAY, 15 Sep 83).....                           | 34 |
| Visiting Japanese Laud Economy, Domestic Order<br>(Brenda P. Tuazon; BULLETIN TODAY, 15 Sep 83).....        | 35 |



|  |    |
|--|----|
| Bureau of Forest Development Plans Reforestation Project<br>(BULLETIN TODAY, 2 Sep 83).....                      | 36 |
| Fishing Port Complex Planned for P160 Billion<br>(BULLETIN TODAY, 15 Sep 83).....                                | 38 |
| Briefs   |    |
| World Bank Loan  | 39 |
| Foreign Exchange Formula Modified  | 39 |
| Veterans Delegation Visits USSR  | 40 |
| Trade With Brunei  | 40 |
| Oil Fund Payments  | 40 |
| THAILAND   |    |
| Columnist Views Attempts at Better Thai-Lao Relations<br>(Ta Mo Lo; BAN MUANG, 14 Aug 83).....                   | 41 |
| Thai-Lao Relations Examined<br>(Sompong Kittinaradorn; THE NATION REVIEW, 12 Sep 83)                             | 44 |
| Capabilities of Bangkok Peacekeeping Forces Described<br>Chief of Staff Profiled<br>(DAO SIAM, 31 Jul 83).....   | 46 |
| Editorial Urges Favorable Consideration of Kriangsak's Views<br>on Laos<br>(Editorial; MATUPHUM, 13 Aug 83)..... | 49 |
| Ex-Advisor Views Ideology Split in ISOC<br>(Prasit Chaithongphan Interview; MATICHON,<br>15 Aug 83).....         | 51 |
| Trade With Laos, Security Termed Not Mutually Exclusive<br>(MATICHON, 10 Aug 83).....                            | 57 |
| Editorial Criticizes Possible Submarine Purchase<br>(Editorial; DAILY NEWS, 12 Aug 83).....                      | 60 |
| Article Profiles New Private Secretary to King<br>(Saowarop Panyacheewin; BANGKOK POST, 27 Jun 83)....           | 62 |
| Editorial Advocates Tax Haven To Boost Tourism<br>(Editorial; DAILY NEWS, 11 Aug 83).....                        | 63 |

|  |    |
|--|----|
| Illegal Shipments to Laos To Be Probed<br>(MATICHON, 15, 16 Aug 83).....                       | 65 |
| Customs Officers' Collusion<br>Details of Shipments  |    |
| Columnist Discusses 'Yellow Rain' Issue<br>(Stephen Powell; THE NATION REVIEW, 12 Sep 83)..... | 69 |
| Pollution Ruins Shellfish, Could Spread to Eastern<br>Seaboard<br>(MATICHON, 30 Jul 83).....   | 71 |
| Italian-Built Assault Ship Sails<br>(Sermuk K. Pradit; THE NATION REVIEW, 11 Sep 83)...        | 74 |
| Briefs<br>Funding for Chaparral Missile  | 77 |

## VIETNAM

### MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

|  |    |
|--|----|
| Campaign Against Reactionaries in Precinct 11 Stepped Up<br>(Ngoc Dan; DAI DOAN KET, 20 Jul 83)..... | 78 |
|--|----|

### INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

|  |    |
|--|----|
| Briefs<br>Support for Afghan Government Affirmed | 83 |
|--|----|

### PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

|  |    |
|--|----|
| Ho Chi Minh City Promotes Party Development, Expansion<br>(NHAN DAN, 9 Aug 83).....        | 84 |
| Dealing With Serious Wrongdoings by Party Cadres<br>(Tran Phuong; NHAN DAN, 9 Aug 83)..... | 85 |
| Training Course for Key District Cadres Held<br>(NHAN DAN, 14 Aug 83).....                 | 90 |

### ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

|  |    |
|--|----|
| Hanoi Savings Funds Generate Large Deposit Excesses<br>(Ta Hoang Anh; NHAN DAN, 9 Aug 83)..... | 91 |
|--|----|

|   |     |
|---|-----|
| Cash Management Procedures To Be More Strictly Observed<br>(Xuan Sinh; NHAN DAN, 9 Aug 83).....         | 93  |
| Ho Chi Minh City Reorganizes Grain Market<br>(NHAN DAN, 13 Aug 83).....                                 | 96  |
| AGRICULTURE   |     |
| Help of Industry Required To Develop Agriculture<br>(VIETNAM COURIER, No 7, Jul 83).....                | 99  |
| Sowing, Transplanting 10th-Month Crop Continues Nationwide<br>(NHAN DAN, 11 Aug 83).....                | 102 |
| Kien Giang Socialist Transformation of Agriculture<br>Continues<br>(NHAN DAN, 12 Aug 83).....           | 104 |
| Ha Nam Ninh Paddy Overfulfilled; Ha Son Binh Agriculture<br>Tax Collected<br>(NHAN DAN, 16 Aug 83)..... | 105 |
| HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION   |     |
| Machinery Sector Production Announced<br>(NHAN DAN, 14 Aug 83).....                                     | 107 |
| LIGHT INDUSTRY  |     |
| Article Examines Small Industry, Handicrafts Units<br>(NHAN DAN, 11 Aug 83).....                        | 108 |
| CHRONOLOGY  |     |
| Hanoi's Chronology of Events From 16 May-15 June 1983<br>(VIETNAM COURIER, No 7, Jul 83).....           | 109 |

FRETILIN ABIDES BY CEASE-FIRE AGREEMENT

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 14 Aug 83 pp 42-43

[Article by Alves Gomes]

[Text] The cease-fire between the Maubere forces and the occupation army of Indonesia was still in effect in East Timor at the end of July. A delegation of members of the Australian parliament who visited the territory had the opportunity of confirming the armistice as well as observing the control FRETILIN guerillas had in their country.

During the visit of the Australian delegation, FRETILIN reiterated its demands for the withdrawal of Indonesian forces and their right to independence. The message was delivered on July 28 to Bill Morrison, of the Australian Workers Party, when a group of four soldiers, headed by Inacio Gama, Commander of the Eastern Zone of the country, intercepted the motorized column 30 kilometers from Baucau and invited the Indonesian politicians to meet with FRETILIN President Xanana Gusmao.

According to reports obtained by FRETILIN and the Australian authorities, Bill Morrison refused to accompany the Maubere soldiers for fear of possible reprisals by the Indonesians, who had organized the visit hoping to influence the Australian delegation on the military situation in East Timor. Nevertheless, the soldiers, after speaking with the Australian delegation for more than half an hour, gave them a letter stating their point of view relating to the East Timor question.

Prior to this meeting, and contrary to reports stating there was a "possibility of a FRETILIN surrender," affirming that President Gusmao was living in Dili, Mario Carrascalao, the civil governor of Indonesia for East Timore, admitted in Djakarta that "until the present time, no FRETILIN guerrilla has come out of the mountains to surrender."

Commenting on some armed incidents which occurred in June between Indonesian and Maubere forces, Mari Alkatiri, Foreign Relations Minister of East Timor, explained that they were "provocations made on our forces by Timor elements integrated in the Indonesian Army." According to Alkatiri, the "Indonesians took measures, having an absolute cease-fire throughout the country."

It is worth noting that during the last week of June, a group of armed Maubere guerrillas was in Dili, having forced the Indonesian military command to isolate the Turismo Hotel in order to avoid public uprisings in the capital. Once the guerrillas withdrew from Dili, the Indonesians were again forced to create security areas so that the guerrillas would not transform their visit to Dili into public riots against the presence of soldiers from Djakarta in East Timor.

Mari Alkatiri told us that the encounters between FRETILIN and Indonesian forces have continued throughout the country, because the Indonesian soldiers have "indicated they will try every method possible to dissuade the continuation of the war, once their military incapacity and their inability to defeat us is proven." "These encounters occur daily in areas such as Viqueque, Los Palos and Baucan," said the Maubere minister.

Reports coming from Djakarta indicate that the Suharto government is studying new steps relative to this matter, which continues without solution since his forces occupied the territory in December 1975. The civil governor and the Indonesian military commander who signed the cease-fire with FRETILIN in March were both recalled to Djakarta.

Apparently, and with the agreement of diplomatic sources stationed in Djakarta, differences of opinion exist in the heart of President Suharto's regime. There are those who defend the continuation of the war, and those who argue that it is preferable to end the occupation through an internationally recognized solution.

According to what we were told by Minister Alkatiri, FRETILIN is decidedly committed to respecting the agreements signed in March by its president and Colonel Purwanto of Indonesia. Nevertheless, Mari Alkatiri underlines the need for Indonesia to respect the resolutions of the United Nations, which has mandated its secretary general, Perez de Cuellar, to make every effort to reach a negotiated solution. "We feel that all the negotiations should, at least, involve the secretary general," said the Maubere minister.

Diplomatic sources in Djakarta note that the "Indonesian Government was surprised by the fact that FRETILIN has been able to rapidly and efficiently counterattack the notion stated by the Indonesians that FRETILIN had accepted surrender, presenting photographic proof, which showed, without a doubt, the understanding of military and political strength of the Mauberes in East Timor. At international meeting places, namely the United Nations and the Non-Aligned Nations, Indonesia has, for several years, defined the Maubere guerrilla as something that "had no significance, never having more than 200 poorly armed men without means of survival."

In the declarations made by Mari Alkatiri, he stressed the fact that "for the first time Indonesia has recognized our existence and has accepted to speak with us." On the other hand, "the cease fire is not an ulterior motive of East Timor, but rather the Indonesian forces stationed there and confronting us there." And, in the third place, "these talks show that the belligerent party desires them and sees them as the best way to resolve the problems."

Documents shown to us by FRETILIN confirm that there have been armistices since mid-1982 in some of the war zones of East Timor. These armistices, which were valid for periods ranging from 6 months to a year, seem to have contributed decisively to the first formal contacts made by the heads of FRETILIN and the Indonesian military command, headed by Colonel Purwanto in East Timor.

The failure of the Indonesians to nationalize the war, the growing demoralization of its troops and the fact that FRETILIN has been able to reorganize its troops and establish quite regular contacts with the outside, seem to have been important factors that have contributed to the present Indonesian position. This has been varified by Catholic priests from Timor and by their bishop, who is presently living in Lisbon.

The acceptance of the Indonesian forces to withdraw from the zones controlled by FRETILIN with the hope of signing the cease-fire agreement, can be interpreted as a form of trying to resolve this problem without the intervention of the United Nations, since it was done beforehand and contrary to affirmations made by government officials in Djakarta in March.

Indeed, and while on June 27 General Subi kto, the Indonesian Chief of Military Intelligence, denied any contact with "groups of terrorists," 2 days later the minister of foreign affairs accepted the existence of a cease-fire agreement, attributed to the governor in Dili, Mario Carrascalao. A third version, written by his sister, who is a reporter in Australia, is based on the hypothesis of the surrender of FRETILIN and the existence of an interview with President Gusmao, who was confirmed to be "living in Dili."

The visit of the Australian diplomats to East Timor and the more recent declarations of Mario Carrascalao, put aside, once again, the possibility of surrender. Nevertheless, and diplomatic sources agree, "new versions will be launched by Djakarta in order to gain some time to create a new strategy for East Timor."

When confronted with this last hypothesis, Mari Alkatiri told us that FRETILIN is set on not violating the cease fire, while preventing "the Indonesians" from reinitiating the war. Alkatiri feels that any new military campaigns in East Timor on the part of Indonesian "depend in a great part, on the reaction of the international community."

On the other hand, the Maubere Minister told us that in East Timor it is thought "unlikely that Indonesia will renew the conflict with the soldiers it has stationed there. They are against the war and don't want to lose the opportunity to leave our country with the hope of living a longer life, where they will not be threatened by our military actions."

12402

CSO: 3442/326



INDONESIA

SOLOMON ISLANDS, AUSTRALIA TO VOTE FOR EAST TIMOR INDEPENDENCE

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 11 Aug 83 p 9

[Text] Lisbon--Abilio Araujo, a FRETILIN official who arrived here Tuesday, told the Angola Press Agency [ANOP] that the Solomon Islands will vote at the UN this year in favor of the self-determination of East Timor.

Araujo, who has contacted Australian politicians and union leaders, also said that despite pressure from Djakarta, Australia will not vote in favor of the Indonesian position.

During the 1982 UN General Assembly, the Solomon Islands and Australia had voted against the right for the self-determination of East Timor.

The new position of the Solomon Islands was revealed to Roque Rodrigues, a FRETILIN official who was in the Solomon Islands. Rodrigues is in Vanuatu, and will travel to West Samoa and the Fiji Islands on Saturday.

Along with several countries of the Pacific, Indonesian and FRETILIN leaders have to try and obtain votes for one of the two alternatives at stake, keeping in mind that the UN General Assembly begins on 20 September.

One of the alternatives states that East Timor would be an Indonesian province. The other would make East Timor a territory with the right to self-determination and independence.

12402

CSO: 3442/326

## OPERATION, GROWTH OF VIENTIANE CAPITAL TRADE CORPORATION DISCUSSED

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 17 Aug 83 pp 2, 4

["Our Capital" Column: "Vientiane Trade in the First 6 Months"]

[Text] Today on our capital stage we would like to familiarize you with the Vientiane Trade Corporation which is a division of the trade section enterprise of Vientiane Capital, our young capital of heroic Laos. The Vientiane Capital Trade Corporation has long been well-known and famous among the masses, especially the Vientiane Capital people. Some people often assess its fame as having been negative. Why is this? It is not a strange story because these people are still walking down a different path from that of the new regime. They feel that the Vientiane Capital Trade Corporation is a service that is against their interests. Meanwhile, they have been working all along to stop and destroy it. However, the Vientiane Trade Corporation still stands gracefully, progressing and expanding endlessly.

Comrade Oraphin Inthavong and Comrade Phaivan of the board of directors of this corporation told us that "the trade corporation now consists of three mass organizations. The fraction of its members is 2/3 of the total of 150 current workers."

Assistant chief of the board of directors, Comrade Phaivan emphasized to us that "the fraction of workers in this corporation now is smaller than it was in 1982. However, its work efficiency is higher. Each trade corporation consists of only 10 cadres on the average. These include both sales cadres and also financial cadres." What is the proof that the work efficiency is higher? Comrade Oraphin Inthavong, the chief of the board of directors, smiled as he pulled out a document summarizing the work during the first 6-month period. He opened it up and pointed to the figures beautifully typed, and then told us, "the revenue in the first 6 months of 1983 is 10.03 percent over the plan when compared with that for the first 6 months of 1982, and the same in terms of the quantity of goods. We are able to earn revenues for imports and exports. It is an increase of a factor of 2 when compared with that for the full year of 1982."



At the present time the Vientiane Trade Corporation consists of 9 distribution branches, with 7 in the municipal area. The trade store branches have increased by 2 branches in the first 6-month period. The types of goods that are being distributed now are office supplies, household goods, educational supplies, and consumer products. All products are from domestically produced goods and imported ready-made goods, especially the border exchange goods consisting of forest products which comprise the greatest fraction.

In the implementation of the first 6-month plan for 1983, compared with last year's plan the corporation was able to carry out 65 percent and put revenues into the budget 1.01 percent over the first 6-month plan. The reason the corporation is able to earn such high revenues is because of effective guidance. Also, the cadres are highly conscious of collective mastery, and they guard against the ideology of greed, struggle against waste, and are well disciplined.

Nowadays the cadres and workers within the corporation are putting their knowledge and energy into feverishly implementing the second 6-month's plan whose purpose is to expand the additional store branches to 3, accelerate domestic purchases, especially handicraft products and forest and ricefield products in order to export them for more revenue, in particular expanding trade with Hanoi, the capital of the SRV. At the same time they will revive collective stores in order to respond with goods which meet the demands of the masses according to the plan set by Vientiane Capital and make it become reality.

9884

CSO: 4206/111

## MAJOR REPAIRS COMPLETED ON NAM NGUM PLANT

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 12, 13 Aug 83

[Article by Litthi Sisouvang: "Nam Ngum Hydroelectric Dam Repairs (Part 1)"]

[2 Aug 83 p 2]

[Text] Phase II of the Nam Ngum hydroelectric plant construction which includes turbines No 3 and 4 has been completed, and it has been in normal operation since 1978. Normally, it is inspected annually to see whether spare parts or repairs are needed in order to ensure its long usage and production efficiency. However, in order to inspect this part of the machinery, first of all the sluice gates must be tightly closed at the front and back doors, and the water must be emptied from the pipes and the pipe reservoir before one can go in.

Many years ago the committee responsible for the hydroelectric dam sought to get in to inspect the engine, as it operated under water due to the fact that they could not close the back door. A 3,000-kg steel water door locked to close the 5-meter wide opening was not able to stop the water pressure. It failed even though it was sealed with cloth [gaskets].

The reason for this failure was because the concrete piece right beneath where the steel door was supposed to lock into place had settled many centimeters from the flat surface level. This resulted in the metal door not being able to close tight, and the water overflowed in when it was let out from the pipe reservoir. Discovering the cause of this problem took a great deal of effort, judgment, and innovation by the workers.

Comrade Samli, chief of the repairs section in the Nam Ngum electricity plant who recounted the details to us, is directly responsible for the repairs. When he found the problem he searched for a thick piece of rubber and cut it to the same length as the foot of the sluice gate and the same width as the space left by the concrete supporting the foot of the sluice gate that was not in contact. This made a block preventing the water from coming in. This innovative repair meant that they were able to complete the closing of the water at the opening of the back pipe. This was their most significant victory in the past 6 years. This means that for 6 years they tried to close the door and failed, but this time they succeeded.

However, the next problem was that after they were able to close the sluice gate and empty all the water, when they went inside the pipe room where the water wheel system was installed they saw that 12 propellers were seriously damaged by water. Some of the propellers are 300 mm wide, 470 mm long, and 22 mm deep, where the propeller thickness is only 50 mm. According to international standards they are permitted to be shorter by only 5 mm; however, these propellers were shorter by 22 mm. This was considered a most dangerous juncture that could lead to the loss of this whole system for producing electricity. It was important that the workers and technicians solve the problem.

[13 Aug 83 p 2]

When faced with this situation Comrade Samli, the chief of the repairs section for the Nam Ngum electricity plant, was worried, and he could neither eat nor sleep. The foreign experts said that for such serious damage as this, new spare parts were needed for replacement. Changing to the new spare parts meant spending at least \$500,000; one of the reasons for this was that none of the Lao workers or technicians had experience in such a major repair project. In the past this kind of job was like the repair of engines Nos 1 and 2, but those repairs were for minor damage. For example, the water damaged the propeller by only 5 or 6 mm. This is because those engine heads were inspected yearly. In addition, for these latest repairs technicians would have to be hired from abroad.

At the last minute Comrade Samli asked for the approval of the plant's board of directors to repair it himself. With a spirit of saving a great deal of state money that would otherwise have to be spent to replace the parts, along with arousing the honor of the trained Lao workers who are loving and excellent children of the LPRP, Comrade Samli together with Comrade Sounthon, the most skilled welder with many years of experience, and 19 people in the same repair section started the repairs on 6 May 1983.

After closing the sluice gate tightly and emptying the water left in the pipes, Comrade Samli and Comrade Sounthon in full work uniforms started to open a space beside the engine head and put themselves through to get inside the huge water pipe. They started to set up a bench in the water pipe so they could use it to stand on when they were working on the machinery suspended from above. There was no air ventilation in the pipe repair space; thus, the air was inadequate and many problems occurred. However, the important problem for this repair was the welding of the damaged and shortened propellers back to their normal condition. Extra things had to be done: the wire used in welding must be preheated up to 450 degrees, and the propellers themselves must be heated to 250-300 degrees prior to the welding. This is crucial for special welding like this.

In the limited space they worked with utmost difficulty to weld the propellers damaged by the water. The place they were in had sparks, smoke and also was poorly ventilated. After the welding was done each spot had to be stone sanded with a sanding machine right where they had been welded so they would be level and smooth. Welding all the 12 propellers damaged by the water back to their normal condition took 11 days using a total of 95 kg of welding wire and 160 stone pieces for sanding to smooth them off. It was a historical period of struggle through the difficulties of the Nam Ngum repairs. The 11 days during the welding were 11 days of smoke and humidity with soaking sweat. However, their hearts were most bright. These comrades looked beyond the smoke, sparks and humidity to see a country that is bright with the electricity they are responsible for. It is the beautiful and excellent mind of the Lao workers of the new regime led by the LPRP.

The total time for starting to closing the sluice gate door and inspecting and repairing engine head No 4 was 25 days. After succeeding in repairing engine No 4 the repair section of the Nam Ngum electricity plant headed by Comrade Samli went on 9 June 1983 to repair engine No 3 which was in the same condition.

9884  
CSO: 4206/111

# VIENTIANE RICE PURCHASES EXCEED GOALS FOR YEAR

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 18 Aug 83 p 2

[Article by Ketmeuang: "Rice Purchase and Exchange in Vientiane Province"]

[Text] The figure for the rice purchase and exchange plan from November 1982 to November 1983 in Vientiane Province was 7,000 tons. After the actual purchase and exchange on to the end of July of this year, the people in 9 districts under Vientiane Province, besides taking part in paying over 2,000 tons of agricultural taxes to the government, have also brought the remaining rice, after calculating their family consumption, to sell and exchange at the Vientiane Food Company branches in different districts totaling 6,846 tons of paddy rice, including 3,433 tons and 690 kg of purchase rice and 3,418 tons and 241 kg of exchange rice.

In the meeting, opened in early August, summarizing 3rd quarter rice purchase and exchange for Vientiane Province, representatives of branches of the Vientiane Food Company from different districts unanimously agreed that the company branches in Phon Hong, Kasi, Vang Vieng and Hom Districts were outstanding in the category of rice purchase and exchange, exceeding the expected level. For example, the expected rice purchase and exchange in Phon Hong District alone is 1,200 tons and the actual outcome up to now is almost 1,600 tons; the expected amount for Kasi District is 1,000 tons and the actual outcome is 1,174 tons; the expected figure for Vang Vieng is 1,200 tons, and the actual figure is now over 1,476 tons. For Hom District alone, a mountainous district with limited rice growing area, the expected figure for rice purchase and exchange is 200 tons and the actual outcome is 213 tons and 540 kg.

As for the materials brought for the exchange in the population bases, Mr Bounkwuang Sisomphon told us there are steel plows, spray cans, pesticides, chemical fertilizers, hoes, shovels, watering cans, buckets, bicycles, sewing machines, zinc [roofing], steel nails, kerosene, and materials and equipment used for production, construction and other uses to respond to the increased needs and to serve to raise the standard of living of the people.

In the meeting's closing speech Comrade Sivilai Soulivong of the party committee and who is also responsible for production in agriculture, irrigation and agricultural co-ops in Vientiane Province, not only praised the outstanding districts and outstanding people, but he also emphasized that each representative of each company branch including the Vientiane Food Company, continue their rice purchase and exchange in the 4th quarter so that they can achieve the full amount as expected, or exceed the set expectation, especially in nine districts. Throughout Vientiane Province the rice purchase and exchange between the government and the people has been carried out correctly. Thus, it is being carried out effectively, as is also the increasing to a new high of the people's production, for this 1983 rice growing season.

9884

CSO: 4206/111

## BRIEFS

**XIENG KHOUANG DISTRICT TRADE FIGURES**--In the first 6 months of this year the store cadres in Nong Hed District, Xieng Khouang Province, all actively carried out their duty to score a satisfactory achievement in the provincial trade service plan in circulation and transportation, and in buying and exchanging goods with the people of ethnic groups. They aimed at taking part in meeting the demand for materials, raising the standard of living of the people and meeting the needs to facilitate the people of ethnic groups. They determinedly, effectively and gradually focused on the local economic construction problem. During this time they brought various kinds of goods, e.g., cloth, clothing, production equipment and many other things worth 4,645,659 kip to sell to the people. At the same time the store also purchased many tons of goods worth 131,880 kip from the people, e.g., paddy rice, forest products, etc. [Text] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 13 Aug 83 p 11] 9884

**KHAMMOUAN BANK DEPOSITS**--In the first 6 months of this year the cadres, government employees, workers and people in different localities in Khammouan Province together deposited a total of over 110,880 kip of their savings in the bank in order to take part in building up capital for the government to use in pushing forward production and for different businesses to construct and develop the nation to progress step by step. [Text] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 15 Aug 83 p 1] 9884

**BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION PROGRESS**--The bridge construction across Nam Ngum and Pak Kading is one project in the First 5-Year Plan of the government that began at the end of 1981. It received cooperation and aid from the USSR. In the first 6 months of this year for the bridge construction project across Nam Ngum alone, the workers in the bridge construction company were able to carry out the plan as follows. They transported 48,000 cubic meters to fill the bridgehead, 20 percent over the plan; they drilled 32 meters for the foundation supports, 100 percent of the plan; they poured 104 cubic meters of concrete for the foundation support, 7 percent over the plan; they poured 320 cubic meters of concrete at the surface around the supports, exceeding the plan by 28 percent; they paved 750 square meters of concrete sections with concrete blocks to keep the dirt from collapsing, a factor of 3 over the plan; and they installed 6 bridge supports No 1 and 2, succeeding 100 percent. For the



Pak Kading bridge construction they drilled and dynamited 11,200 meters of rock, 24 percent over the plan; they filled the approach to the bridgehead by 51 percent; poured 47 percent of the concrete for the base of the supports, and also drilled for the supports and poured concrete for the supports according to the plan. [Text] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 18 Aug 83 p 1] 9884

VIENTIANE CAPITAL DISTRICT CO-OPS--The people in Chanthaboury District, Vientiane Capital, with the close guidance of the local administrative committee, together awakened and voluntarily set up an agricultural co-op. Now the setting up of the agricultural co-ops in this district has resulted in 5 units according to the contents of the regulation on agricultural co-op conversion issued by the party central committee; the special situation of the actual cultivation area and existing production forces was emphasized. Comrade Phouangkhan Chomphou, an administrative committee member and also chief of the agriculture, irrigation and agricultural co-op service in Chanthaboury District, along with the committee, gave an interview to us reporters for National Radio Broadcasting concerning the organization and production of the agricultural co-ops in this district. After the mobilization in the second phase of the preparation for this year's wet rice growing production, the people in Thong Toun, Sisavat, and Phon Tong Cantons, Chanthaboury District, understood their duty and their direction for the future concerning socialist collective living, and also in joining agricultural co-ops without wasting their time by waiting. The setting up of these 5 agricultural co-op units was started in April, May and June, and they have been completed as planned. The cultivation area in Chanthaboury District is 755 hectares, including 307 hectares that the agricultural co-op already has that is almost half of the total cultivation area. [Excerpts] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 18 Aug 83 p 2] 9884

CSO: 4206/111



## BERJAYA'S 'MODIFIED DEMOCRACY' EXPLAINED

Kuching SARAWAK TRIBUNE in English 9 Aug 83 p 2

[Text]

**Kota Kinabalu, Man.** — Certain democratic principles must be rejected if these endanger the unity harmony and political stability in the party, said Berjaya secretary-general Datuk Haji Mohamed Noor Haji Mansoor.

He said Berjaya would not sacrifice party unity and political stability for the sake of so-called democratic principles as advocated by western countries which, if strictly adhered to, could destroy Berjaya's multi-racialism concept.

Datuk Haji Mohamed Noor who is also the Minister of Financial Planning and Development said this at the opening of the Tawau Bandar annual general meeting held in Tawau yesterday.

In a statement released here today he said: "This is the reason why the party has to resort to certain actions which, on the surface, may be undemocratic or unethical but have actually contributed to party unity and solidarity."

"The last general election when the party was returned with a landslide victory is concrete proof of that Berjaya's "modified democracy" has the support and approval of the majority", he added.

## CONSULTATION

He advised leaders of the division to forget their personal differences and petty squabbles and instead work closely together to ensure a Berjaya victory in the Tawau Bandar constituency in the next election.

"Berjaya's politics is one of consultation and not of confrontation. This means that we resolve our problems through peaceful means to ensure that unity among members is maintained at all times", Datuk Haji Mohd. Noor said.

He pointed out that failure of the divisional members to unite in the last general election had benefitted the opposition which managed to exploit this divisive factor to its gain successfully.

"As party leaders

you should be aware that your personal interests or ambitions should not conflict with the interests of the party.

"The people who elected us to power are now more matured politically and it would be difficult to win their support if we allow our personal interests to clash with our responsibilities toward them.

"Remember the sacrifices and difficulties experienced when the party was fighting for its political survival in 1976. Do not throw all this away for temporary personal gains", Datuk Haji Mohamed Noor stressed.

He also advised the new office-bearers to continuously maintain close touch and rapport with the people at grassroots level.

"We must treat each day as if we are preparing for an election. This means fulfilling our duties to the people whose expectations must be met as far as possible.

"Only through this way could we expect

to maintain our political strength and be returned in the next election with an even better majority," Datuk Haji Mohd. Noor said.

The Assistant Industrial Development Minister, Encik Hiew Ming Kong was re-elected chairman of the division for another term. — Bernama.

CSO: 4200/886

## RAZALEIGH CALLS ON BUMIPUTRAS TO DEVELOP SKILLS

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 9 Aug 83 p 3

[Text]

**KUALA LUMPUR, Mon.** — Finance Minister Tengku Razaleigh Hamzah said today Bumiputeras cannot hope to create a stable and growing pool of professional and technical expertise as long as they keep job hopping before a particular skill is fully developed.

The Minister pointed out that while demand is increasing for highly-trained professional and technical workers to meet the needs of a rapidly industrialising and urbanising society, Bumiputera share in the expertise in these areas was still very low.

"This is happening despite encouraging progress made in the restructuring of Malaysian society, notably in education and employment," he said when opening a programme for executive development (PED) in banking here.

Tengku Razaleigh was also surprised that the drop-out rate in the banking sector was so high.

He noted that up to last year, PED has trained a total of 238 Bumiputera graduates for employment in banking but only 153 were still in the sector.

Tengku Razaleigh, however, commended the remaining graduates for having achieved rapid promotions to senior appointments such as accountants, branch managers and second officers-in-charge of branches.

He congratulated those who have stayed in bank-

ing for their perseverance, hard work and loyalty to the organisations that first sponsored them.

Tengku Razaleigh also said on the whole, he was happy to note the ratio of Bumiputera employees in the industry had risen to 68.5 per cent last year, from 38.8 per cent at the end of 1976.

He added that at local banks' senior management level, Bumiputera staff had increased from 11.3 per cent at the end of 1976 to 29.3 per cent last year, while at the supervisory level, the ratio rose from 26.5 per cent to 43 per cent during the same period.

In foreign banks, the number of Bumiputera management staff accounted for 12.8 per cent of the total compared with 8.3 per cent at the 1976.

Tengku Razaleigh pointed out that at the supervisory level, the increase recorded by the banks was more favourable with 38.8 per cent at the end of last year against 14.9 per cent at the end of 1976.

Tengku Razaleigh also called on commercial banks, as the leaders of the three major money mobilisers — the other two being finance companies and merchant banks — to set a good example in the best traditions of modern banking.

"I should remind you that banks are the custodians of public funds which are intended to serve the public need to oil the numerous engines of growth and raise the productive capacity of the nation," he said.

While it is the responsibility of the Government and Bank Negara to establish and introduce, from time to time, rules and procedures of banking practice to ensure a sound and reliable banking system, the day-to-day operations are the responsibility of the management of the individual banks.

On the continued high turnover in bank staff, particularly of experienced and higher-category employees, he attributed "this unhealthy development" to the banking practice of upgrading staff efficiency through "pinching" of staff from other banks.

"I am not saying that staff mobility within the banking system is undesirable. But the persistence of high staff turnover implies that those banks which had devoted substantial resources to staff training were being penalised by the banks that preferred to augment experience through direct recruitment from other banks."

Tengku Razaleigh stressed that the Government and Bank Negara viewed such development with concern.

He felt banks must check this trend and plan short and long-term measures to upgrade staff skills according to their needs.

This way, not only a larger pool of expertise within the banking industry would be created but high professional standards would be ensured to meet ever-expanding and sophisticated banking services, he added.

## EDITORIAL CALLS FOR BETTER COMMUNICATION WITH FARMERS

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 9 Aug 83 p 12

[Editorial: "Revamp To Aid Farmers"]

[Text]

The Agriculture Ministry's decision to revamp all its agencies in order to provide better service to farmers is an ambitious move, the success of which will depend very much on its areas of priority and on the extent of change to be brought about. So far, the Agriculture Minister has merely spelt out Fama's responsibility — identifying which crops are suitable for which area and their profitability — and indicated that agencies would be set up or closed down, depending on changing times.

What its intentions are for agencies like MARDI, for instance, remain to be seen. Also not known at present is the extent to which the Ministry intends to expand or curtail the powers of each and revise objectives. Since the aim of all agencies is to be of service to the farmers, and particularly those who are still living below the poverty line, the strategies employed must all be geared towards enabling them to increase their productivity and income and thereby their standard of living.

While crop choice, checks on exploitation by middlemen, marketing techniques and innovative technology must be given their due consideration, the focus of each agency should rightly be the human resource. It is not enough, for instance, for Fama to decide through its research programmes that a

particular crop could be most profitably grown in a certain area. It must carry the plan through to its psychological end — that of getting the idea accepted.

Resistance of farmers has long been a thorny problem. In May this year, about 1,100 padi farmers near Kulim rejected the Ministry's plan to convert padi land to oil palm plantations. In the same month, it was reported that millions of dollars were going down the drain because tobacco planters in

the country refused to heed the advice of tobacco planting authorities on the best way of using planting techniques and fertilisers.

Moving the minds of farmers well-entrenched in traditional methods will prove to be the greatest challenge facing the Ministry. Perhaps the problem lies in unconvincing explanations by officials; perhaps it rests elsewhere. Whatever, the solutions need to be found.

One of the initial tasks to be tackled by the Ministry is developing better communication lines with farmer representatives, obtaining feedback, before launching on grandiose schemes. It is at this juncture that the words of a farmer at a seminar held this year should be heeded. "If the captain set out on the wrong course," he said, "the ship was bound to stray".

## MALAYSIA

### BRIEFS

SIGHTING OF SOVIET SUBMARINES--Kuala Lumpur, Mon.--Malaysia will continue to monitor the movement of every ship that passes through the Straits of Melaka, Deputy Defence Minister Abang Abu Bakar Mustapha said today. It could not, however, restrict the passage of foreign ships through the straits, he added in the Dewan Negara in reply to Senator Kee Yong Wee. He said the Straits of Melaka was an international waterway and submarines and war ships had the right to use it for peaceful passage. Abang Abu Bakar said the government always gave attention to submarines and war ships passing through the straits. Referring to the sighting of a submarine, believed to be Soviet, close to Port Kelang in May, he said a Royal Malaysian navy ship was sent to keep the vessel under surveillance. Replying to Senator Abdul Razak Abu Samah, he said two Soviet submarines were found crossing the straits between November last year and January this year. To a question from Senator Haji Ibrahim Abdullah, the Deputy Minister said Asean did not have a joint defence policy. However, Malaysia had bilateral defence arrangements with Thailand and Indonesia. Malaysia and Singapore also took part in joint exercises under the five-power defence arrangement with Australia, New Zealand and the United States.--Bernama. [Text] [Kuching SARAWAK TRIBUNE in English 9 Aug 83 p 2]

9201

CSO: 4200/886

ARTICLE EXAMINES POLITICS IN SOUTHWESTERN MINDANAO

[Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 5 Sep 83 p 40

[Article from the "looking Up" Column by Gualberto B. Lumaug: "How is the Political Weather in Southwestern Mindanao?"]

[Text] With one-and-a-quarter million voting strength, Region IX represents that sizeable sector of our Philippine electorate occupying the southwestern islands of the archipelago and the Zamboanga peninsula of Mindanao. They elect eight seats in the Batasang Pambansa.

The electoral breakdown shows Zamboanga del Sur has 628,300 voters (including the City's 200,977 and Pagadian's 46,000), followed by Zamboanga del Norte's 285,226 voters (including Dipolog's 37,005 and Dapitan's 26,583). Sulu ranks next with 178,196; Basilan with 94,064; and Tawi-Tawi, 75,003.

By a stroke of circumstance, Tawi-Tawi has managed to elect two representatives to the Batasan and, with Minister Romulo Espaldon also appointed to the Batasan, the Muslims of Tawi-Tawi are now privileged in having three assemblymen to represent them.

Back in 1978, the Big Four -- Governors Cerilles of Zamboanga del Sur, Izquierdo of Sulu, Lacaya of Zamboanga del Norte, and Mayor Enriquez of Zamboanga City -- preparing the nominees to the KBL ticket, left a slot vacant in case Rear Admiral Espaldon would retire and run for election. He did not; his brother Manuel and Celso Palma got elected, and with the appointment of Minister Espaldon later, they make three. Palma, incidentally, is one of the outstanding members of the Batasan. Next May elections, leaders of Zamboanga del Norte feel their larger electorate should get the extra slot.

It is in Sulu where the political weather bears watching. Former Comelec Commissioner Abubakar may enter the ring reportedly with the support of Governor Musa Izquierdo. Talk in Jolo, however, is that Assemblyman Hussin T. Loong's reelection is a must to his younger brother, now vice governor, who is rumored to have an eye on the next gubernatorial elections in 1986. Loong enjoys the support of the overwhelming majority of the Mayors.

The weather is calmer in nearby Basilan -- unless Assemblyman Kalbi Tupay opts to retire -- in which event, the governor would have to indicate his preference.

Waiting on the sidelines is Region IX Lupong Tagapagpaganan Chairman Ulbert Ulama Tugung. Al Ha.

Sturdiest pillar of Region IX is Assemblyman Guardson Lood of Zamboanga del Norte because he counts with the support of Governor Ubay, Mayor Barinaga of Dipolog City and Mayor Carreon of Dapital City. As KBL chairman of the Zamboanga del Norte chapter, however, he may have no referee aspirants to one of the slots that leaders feel the province should be entitled in order to have two representatives (instead of Tawi-Tawi having three). The much larger Zamboanga del Sur has already two--Assemblymen Antonio Ceniza and Ulpiano Ramas.

New faces may yet turn up in Region IX. Governor Cerilles, some political dopesters say, may not choose to forget how he has been maneuvered out of the regional chairmanship. Besides, there are political figures coming up--like son Tony who is already a regional assemblyman (Sagguniang Pampook) and the very charming Maria Clara "Caling" L. Lobregat, president of Cocofet, who insists she is not working for nomination. Quite durable, of course, is Assemblyman Joaquin Enriquez, KBL Zamboanga City chapter chairman who, since 1956, has an uninterrupted record of election to various positions (six years as councillor, six as vice mayor, and 10 years as mayor), plus his current term in the Batasan--proof enough of consistent electoral support.

\* \* \*

Incidentally, from Region XI, I have a wire from Governor Francisco Rabat saying that, in fairness to facts, he has been non-committal about Mrs. Edith Rabat's entry in the coming KBL elections "in spite of endorsements by the Mayors league, the Association of Barangay Captains, the Muslim Association, farmers groups, and Rural Improvement Clubs." These, according to him, did so "on their own volition."

9201

TSO: 6200/902



GOVERNMENT WARNED ABOUT 'GRASS ROOTS' PROBLEMS

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 9 Sep 83 p 6

[Article by Apolonio Batalla: "Monitoring the Grass Roots"]

[Text]

**A**S the administration prepares the ground for another set of elections, it must arm itself with the fortitude to endure bits of bad news from the grass roots.

In dealing with the problems related to growth, it seems to be relying too much on plain statistics, on reports about the progress of work on major infrastructure projects, and the reports of high officials headquartered in Manila.

Even theoretically, such methods of obtaining feedbacks can have hidden traps. In practice and as some observers at the grass roots note, they have major lapses.

There does not seem to be an efficient monitoring of the routine activities of certain government agencies at the grass-roots level. The result is waste of taxpayers' money and the buildup of complaints of the small people against the administration.

Consider, for example, that up to now there are National Irrigation Administration people who collect irrigation fees from farmers without issuing receipts. And when the small reservoirs are filled with water lilies, thus hampering the flow of irrigation water to the canals, personnel merely shrug their shoulders and do nothing about it.

The rice farmers are also com-

plaining of the high prices of inputs and believe that they should get high prices for their produce.

Recently, a campaign for the utilization of more carabao was launched. This move was motivated by the theory that farmers can save on inputs if they use carabao instead of hand tractors, which consume diesel fuel.

But farmers cultivating four or more hectares of riceland say that even at the present price of diesel, hand tractors are still more economical than carabao because with a hand tractor, one can prepare the field for planting in just two weeks, whereas if one uses only carabao, it will take him two months to do the job.

As on the matter of farming, the administration seems to get only good reports on law enforcement in the countryside. There does not seem to be a constant monitoring of the activities of the police.

There is quick reaction in Manila to well-publicized crimes in the provinces, but the fact is many more crimes are being committed which are not published and the police are indifferent.

And so as indifference becomes the rule in the government agencies in the provinces, the tension in the breasts of the simple folk builds up.



Paradoxically, the achievement of the government are being proclaimed nationwide. Even before that is done, the premise -- the general opinion at the grass roots of what the government is doing -- should be laid so that the necessary corrective measures can be instituted.

Corrective measures on a wide scale cannot be attempted without first rendering factual reports to higher authorities because such measures entail some reorganization or additional outlays.

If reports hide the ugly truth, the Chief Executive is misled and it is not the functionaries that are held to be primarily responsible by the people but the Chief Executive.

In preparing the ground for the elections, the first number in the administration agenda is to find out the truth about the grass roots.

That is not a hard thing to do. Local officials, the military, the police, the civic groups, and the church leaders all have their respective versions of the truth. And out of separate observations of such groups, the truth will emerge.

It is not, of course, the partisan consideration of winning that is of utmost importance. There is the political goal of enhancing stability and the economic objective of development that matter most of all.

9201

CSO: 4200/902

CENTRAL BANK CONFIDENT OF CONTROLLING FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 2 Sep 83 p 19

[Text]

Central Bank officials said the aim of siphoning off over one billion dollars of foreign exchange from the blackmarket and non-bank conduits to the Philippines seems within reach as the CB collected \$243 million more than usual.

The collections, which ensued after the holding of monthly raffles with a total prize kitty of P10 million divided equally into 100 winning numbers, were \$67 million more than usual from salary earnings in May. June bagged \$81 million more and July \$97 million more, or an average of 20 per cent increase monthly over a

three-month period.

With this rate, CB officials are confident that can easily met the target of one billion dollars to \$1.5 billion this year.

They estimate that with the three-month rate of increase, if it continued through the end of the year, a total of some \$1.1 billion would be siphoned off the blackmarket.

Estimated salaries and wages earned by Filipinos working abroad, including the Middle East, or manning ships which, under Philippine laws, must be remitted to the Philippines, total over \$1.5 billion.

Commercial banks had also been encouraged and granted incentives by the CB to service the remittance needs of Filipinos to draw the much-needed foreign exchange into the banking system.

Prior to the monthly raffle, estimates of such dollars out of the system ranged from a low of \$200 million to a high of \$800 million.

The campaign was also aimed at helping the Philippines manage its balance of payments deficit which reached \$1.13 billion last year and is targeted to be contained to about \$600 to \$800 million this year.

LOW SHORT-TERM ECONOMIC GROWTH PREDICTED

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 2 Sep 83 p 19

[Text]

Bernardo Villegas, senior vice president of the Center for Research and Communication (CRC), told the Philippine Computer Society that the Philippine economy will grow only at an average of about three to four per cent during the next four to five years.

He based his forecast on the economic difficulties that the Philippines is facing such as the balance of payment deficit as well as the pattern of Philippine growth rates in the last three to five years which have "definitely decelerated."

From 1980 to 1981, people were still hoping that the country would be growing from anywhere between six to seven per cent per year in the 1980s, he said.

That was the assumption, for example, under the last five-year plan of the

National Economic and Development authority (NEDA), he noted.

"But there is no way," he said, "that the Philippine economy can grow in the next four or five years at more than four per cent."

The three to four per cent gross national product (GNP) growth rate that Villegas had forecast would mean an annual average growth rate of five to six per cent in the sales of computers in the country, he told the society.

Villegas expects the computer-based industry would be the "sunrise in the sunset industry."

Villegas said that expenditures for computers will grow by annual average of 11.2 per cent from 1980 to 1988 as evidenced by a study made by the Sycip, Gorres and Velayo (SGV).

Majority (24.3 per

cent) of computer units installed are found in the manufacturing sector. However, the banking and finance sectors have the bulk.

In the last three years, the fastest growing segment of the computer market has been the finance sector.

Banks have been the biggest market and this would be the trend because of the universal banking decree, Villegas said.

Despite the benefits the country gets from the use of computers, the Philippine government has not given the industry the support it deserves, he averred.

The national income accounting in the Philippines still needs a lot to be desired because in the past, government officials were not very interested in coming out with a "candid" report on how GNP was doing. But the atmosphere is now changing, he added.

## FOREIGN CREDIT ACCESS CURBED

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 4 Sep 83 p 12

[Text]

The Central Bank has moved in to preempt failure of projects which are funded by foreign credits.

Under an amended circular on foreign borrowings approved by the Monetary Board last Friday, prospective borrowers requiring \$3 million or more will now have to convince the CB that their proposed projects are viable.

The move, according to the CB, is designed "to effectively gauge the desirability and preparedness of projects requiring foreign financing."

The CB action was obviously spurred by a spate of business failures with foreign financing. In such cases, government financial institutions which provide the guarantees have to advance installments on foreign loans.

These failures have given the CB a valid excuse to further restrict access of local companies to foreign credit in what appears to be a determined

effort to control unwarranted increases in the country's foreign debt.

The amended circular also provides that:

— Prospective borrowers submit to the CB details of the loan, purpose, schedule of drawdowns and creditors.

— Borrowing plans are filled together with complete feasibility studies of all projects.

— Foreign borrowings programs are submitted to the CB not later than Sept. 30 of the year prior to target date of loan negotiations. Applications not included in the programs will have low priority or not allowed access to foreign borrowings during the year.

— Applications for approval of foreign borrowings for projects costing P300 million or more will have to seek prior clearance from the NEDA Investment Coordination Committee.

In a related move, the CB also directed authorized agent

banks to carefully screen import applications covering milk and milk products.

Applications to import milk products under 20 classifications will now have to be cleared by the ministry of trade and industry.

These include fresh milk and cream, whey, skim, milk, evaporated and condensed milk butterfat and curd.

Meanwhile, a nationwide mass media information campaign to promote a shift in usage from canned liquid milk to powdered filled milk has been launched.

The campaign has been launched by the Ministry of Trade and Industry in cooperation with the Ministry of Health and the Institute of Canned Milk Processors.

If there is a marked increase in the usage of powdered milk, the government will be able to generate substantial savings in relation to tinplate subsidies provided to local milk processors.

1984 DEBT SERVICE NEAR 12 BILLION

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 6 Sep 83 p 12

[Text]

Approximately P11.73 billion has been set aside in the 1984 national budget for debt service for that year, 43.75 per cent higher than the P8.1 billion allocated for the same purpose this year.

The significant increase in the appropriation for debt service was due to the increase in total national debt as well as to the devaluation of the local currency last June.

The peso devaluation of 7.8 per cent last June and a possible change in the exchange rate next year raised the amount of local currency needed to buy a US dollar or an equivalent unit of foreign currency.

In fact, the budget has set aside a total of P588.4 million in the debt service appropria-

tion for "provisions for contingent liabilities" and peso devaluation.

As itemized in the new budget, P4.79 billion will go to servicing of loans for domestic debt and P6.76 billion will go to servicing of foreign debt.

Of the total amount of P11.73 billion, P8.1 billion will be for interest payments and P3.625 billion for principal repayments.

Classified as to creditors, about P1.4 billion will go to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank) for the payment of P1.213 billion in interest and P167.4 million in principal; P128.3 million to the US Agency for International Development; P149.4 million to the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF) of Japan; P289.9 million to the Asian Development Bank; and P4.79 billion to other creditors.

GUIDELINES FOR RELOAN OF GOVERNMENT FUNDS ISSUED

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 14 Sep 83 p 4

[Text] Minister Jose A. Rono of Local Governments and Kilusang Kabuhayan at Kaunlaran (KKK) Deputy Secretary General Jose Conrado Benitez jointly announced guidelines for relending of Local Government Special Fund (LGSF) repayments proceeds fund as well as for the use of its interest earnings.

For the 1982-1983 LGSF, the local executives will relend funds that have not yet been remitted by the provincial or municipal city treasurers to the Philippine National Bank (PNB) branch for credit to the Bureau of Treasury (BTR) Special Savings Deposit-KKK-LGSF.

All loans from these funds shall mature or be payable on or before December 31, from which date all LGSF collections or allocation shall be remitted as follows: municipal treasurers (except Metro Manila municipal treasurers) shall remit to the provincial treasurers; provincial treasurers (including collections remitted by municipal treasurers), city treasurers, and Metro Manila municipal treasurers shall remit to the PNB branch for credit to BTR-special savings deposit-KKK-LGSF.

Rono and Benitez said provincial and municipal and city treasurers will prepare a new borrowers' file and record repayments in their respective treasuries, subject to COA rules and regulations.

Interest earnings of the LGSF will accrue to the revolving fund and be utilized by local executives in lending for LGSF projects.

CSO: 4200/2

## PHILIPPINES

### CENTRAL BANK REPORT ON SECURITIES VIEWED

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 14 Sep 83 p 13

[Text] A total of P768.8 million worth of securities, 93 per cent or P713.8 million of which were debt instruments, was underwritten by investment houses during the second quarter of this year, a Central Bank report released yesterday showed.

Equities, or shares of stocks, underwritten during the same period amounted to P55 million only or barely 7.0 per cent of total underwriting.

The amount of securities underwritten during the period represented a 36 per cent or P203 million increase over that of the previous quarter.

Compared to the same period last year, investment houses' underwriting activities showed a decrease of P271.8 million of 26 per cent. [as printed]

Out of the P768.8 million worth of securities underwritten during the quarter, manufacturing issues accounted for P184.3 million or 24 per cent of the total, while issues of financial institutions amounted to P158.2 million or 21 per cent.

Mining accounted for P147.7 million or 19 per cent, followed by service and communications with P141.1 million or 18 per cent. Other issuers were trade and commerce with P124.4 million or 16 per cent and construction and real estate with P13.1 million or 2 per cent.

Among manufacturing securities underwritten during the second quarter were those of Central Azucarera dela Carlota (P43.2 million), Jag and Haggar Jeans and Sportwear (P22.9 million), Solid Mills (21.9 million), Francisco Motors Corp (P20 million) and Resins (P20 million).

Other manufacturers with securities underwritten during the second quarter include Hanover Agro-Industrial Corp., Westinghouse Asia Controls Corp., Rubber-world Phils., Shell Chemical Co. Phils., Zuellig-Pharma Corp., Giba-Geigy (Philippines), Concepcion Industries, Scott Paper Phils., Borden International Phils. and Republic Cement Corp.

CSO: 4200/2



## MINISTRY OF HUMAN SETTLEMENTS ADDS, REVISES PROGRAMS

### Real Estate Projects Merged

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 14 Sep 83 p 20

[Text] The Urban and Rural BLISS programs have been merged into the BLISS Development Corp. (BDC) and made a subsidiary of the Human Settlements Development Corp.

The spinning off [of] these two programs into BDC, formerly Urban Realty and Development Corp., was contained in a resolution which stated that the new outfit was formed primarily to "develop, administer and manage real estate projects."

Executive vice president and general manager of BDC Roberto Alvarez said the merger paves the way for an easier allocation of resources and could generate more savings for the government since they have common facilities and sources of financing.

"The promotion and delivery of the Flexihome models (FM) program could also be hastened," he said.

To date, MHS has indentified 166 FM projects throughout the country, ten of which are undergoing construction with a total of 2,572 units.

Alvarez said the FM project is expected to provide some 29,240 units with an allocation of over P1.4 million for 114 projects in 72 sites.

One of the units formed under the new corporation is the Architectural and Engineering group which ensures the adoption of pre-fabrication and standardization of housing components for the FM proto-types.

The outfit is chairmaned by HS Minister Imelda Romualdez Marcos with Jose Conrado Benitez as president. Composing the board members are J. Roberto Abling, Eduardo Morato, Eduardo Laureola, Jr. and Antonio de Zuzuarregui, Jr. (Sonia L. Atabug).



### Housing Program Abroad

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 14 Sep 83 p 21

[Text] A housing program for overseas Filipinos under the "Balikbahay Program" of the Ministry of Human Settlements (MHS) was announced recently by the First Lady and Minister of Human Settlement Mrs Imelda Romualdez Marcos.

The program which will be implemented under the Land Investment Trust (LIT) through the Home Financing Corp. (HFC) is expected to build 10,000 homes which in turn will generate more than US\$375 million in foreign exchange earnings for the country.

Addressing members of the Makati and Manila Stock Exchanges, banking sector and housing developers during a dinner hosted in Malacanang immediately after signing a memorandum of agreement for the listing of Land Investment Trust Certificates (LITCs) with the two exchanges, Mrs. Marcos said, initially 10 hectares of prime property in Paranaque will be developed for the project.

The Paranaque property will be developed into a viable community exclusively for Balikbayans. She said the marketing arm abroad has committed to sell all the units payable in dollars. "This is the kind of exports that will generate dollars but the goods remain here in the Philippines," Mrs. Marcos pointed out.

CSO: 4200/2

MARCOS SIGNS P59.5 BILLION 'SOCIALLY ORIENTED' BUDGET

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 15 Sep 83 pp 1, 8

[Text] President Marcos signed into law yesterday a socially oriented 1984 budget of P59.5 billion.

In signing the measure, the President underscored the importance to national development of the General Appropriations Act for 1984.

The P59.5-billion measure is supported by revenues including tax collections totalling P50 billion and borrowings of P9.5 billion.

The lion's share goes to social services, health, education and culture, general government, and national defense.

The original budget proposal of P57 billion was increased by P2.5 billion to meet the following contingencies:

1. Anticipated economic recovery which permits a higher level of expenditures.
2. Devaluation of the peso which means an increase in expenditure requirements.
3. Implementation of capital projects, particularly foreign-assisted ones, to prevent higher cost due to delays.
4. Basic requirements for salary adjustments in operating expenditures.

Minister of Information Gregorio S. Cendana said the new budget level allows for 13.9 per cent growth in current operating expenses and 1.4 per cent reduction of capital outlays.

Present during the signing were Speaker Querube Makalintal, Deputy Prime Minister Jose Rono, Budget Minister Manuel Alba, other members of the Cabinet, and the chairman and members of the Batasang Pambansa committee on appropriations.

## PHILIPPINES

### BALANCE OF PAYMENTS DEFICIT SEEN NEXT 3 YEARS

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 15 Sep 83 pp 12, 13

[Text] The country's balance of payments account will remain in deficit within the next three years but the policy measures adopted by the government recently and in the previous years should help to keep the size of the deficits at manageable levels.

Various policy measures already in place and the short-term stabilization program implemented by the government with the support of a stand-by arrangement from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) this year are aimed to make certain that the BOP shortfall this year does not go out of hand.

The government had to resort to harsher measures to keep imports down and other outflows had to be curtailed because it could not afford another deficit of the magnitude of last year which reached \$1.13 billion.

Central Bank Governor Jaime C. Laya said that all means are being done to keep the BOP deficit within the \$600 million target this year. The efforts are getting more difficult to push because of the fact that the deficit already reached \$562 million at the end of the first semester.

The IMF stand-by credit facility of SDR 315 million and another SDR 189 million (altogether about \$533 million), which are being drawn in scheduled tranches, plus the proceeds of the \$302 million structural loan from the World Bank should cushion the BOP needs this year.

However, anticipating another deficit next year and possibly in the succeeding years, the CB has initiated preliminary talks with the IMF for a new stand-by credit facility which should cover the balance of payment needs in the coming years.

Sources said that the CB is proposing this time to seek a credit facility of two to three years term so as to have a greater leeway in the balance of payments planning during the next three years.

Under the terms of the increased IMF quota approved recently the Philippine still has a balance of about SDR 2,000 million (\$2.4 billion) with the IMF that could be availed of.

This includes available drawings under the fund's ordinary facility, extended fund facility, supplementary financing facility, compensatory financing facility and buffer stock financing facility.

Official government sources said it was not an immediate goal that the country realize a balance of payments surplus in the immediate term.

The ongoing development programs of the government and the private sector which require larger amount of external capital simply make that goal impossible to realize at this time.

The government's objective, the sources said, is simply to keep the payments gap within manageable proportions.

CSO: 4200/2

PASIG REVENUE COLLECTION INCREASES 97 PERCENT

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 15 Sep 83 p 11

[Excerpt] The Pasig revenue district office excelled in tax collection performance in the national capital region for August, 1983, by collecting P115,844,159 revenue, a 97.04 per cent increase over the 1982 figure and a 78.18 per cent increase over its assigned tax goal.

The performance is considered unprecedented and was attained through tax campaigns and monitored collection of revenue, especially on withholding and business taxes, ordered by Pasig revenue district director Osmando G. Umali.

The campaigns were coordinated by collection supervisor Felipe E. Galvez. Group Supervisors Silvino Antonio, Jr., Romeo del Barrio, Jose Abesania, and Gil Zulaybar helped in the tax drives.

A report submitted by collection branch chief C. Marcelo at a staff meeting, presided by QC BIR Director Mauro Calaguio, and Asst. Director Reynaldo Suarez, showed that the Pasig BIR collected P115.8 million for August, 1983, compared to P58.7 million in August, 1982, up by P57 million, and P50.8 million more than its goal of P65 million.

END: 4200/2

VISITING JAPANESE LAUD ECONOMY, DOMESTIC ORDER

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 15 Sep 83 pp 1, 8

[Article by Brenda P. Tuazon]

[Text] The editors of Japan's three leading dailies said yesterday that their 10-day Manila visit had changed their views on the Philippines.

"We thought that your economy was shot to pieces," said Reizo Utagawa, editor of the MAINICHI SHIMBUN (circulation: four million). "We have seen that this is far from the truth."

Utagawa, who is also the economic editor of his newspaper, told THE BULLETIN that from what he had seen "I could say that your economy is in good shape."

Kazuo Yamamoto, editor of the YAMIURI SHIMBUN (circulation: 8,500,000), said most Japanese, including himself, thought that the peace and order situation in the Philippines was frightening.

"But the other day, we motored through Tarlac and we did not once run into a soldier into the many towns that we passed," Yamamoto said. "This is really surprising, because we expected otherwise from what we have heard before we arrived."

The third Japanese newsmen in the group is Tetsuo Kawamura, senior writer of the ASAHI SHIMBUN (circulation: 7,500,000).

The three Japanese newsmen were here on the invitation of Minister of Information Gregorio Cendana. They left yesterday for Tokyo.

Utagawa found the fiscal controls of the Central Bank on investments "effective and sophisticated." He was surprised to find out that the CB rules on investments were cited by the World Bank as a model for Third World countries.

The three newsmen were impressed by the economic installations they visited. They visited the Bataan Processing Zone where they talk to Japanese engineers and technicians who informed them that the Philippines is now exporting millions of disposable lighters to the United States.

The visitors visited the Makban geothermal plants in Los Banos, Laguna. They toured the CB mint in Quezon City.

## PHILIPPINES

### BUREAU OF FOREST DEVELOPMENT PLANS REFORESTATION PROJECT

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 2 Sep 83 pp 1, 11

[Text] The country's 1.6 million hectares of denuded lands will be reforested to boost the country's dwindling forest resources, the Bureau of Forest Development (BFD) said yesterday.

However, the BFD said the reforestation may take several years to accomplish and require some P8 billion funding.

BFD Director Edmundo Cortes said massive reforestation will be carried out primarily in areas now covered by the logging ban.

He said the denuded areas are mostly kaingin slash-and-burn clearings and inadequately-stocked residual forests.

Under the reforestation plan, Cortes said timber firms, especially those closed due to the logging ban, will be encouraged to undertake contractual reforestation.

He said holders of timber license agreements will also be lured into setting up industrial tree plantations.

Timber companies will likewise be required to set up forestry units to exclusively devote their time to reforestation activities required by the government of logging firms, Cortes said.

The BFD will also encourage forest occupants like upland farmers to go into reforestation under the "family approach" reforestation program, he said.

Reforestation of denuded areas, which is designed to boost the forest cover, will be complemented by campaigns against illegal logging and log smuggling, he said.

He explained that the reforestation and forest conservation efforts of the government will be supported by strict implementation of the logging ban in many parts of the country.



Earlier, President Marcos ordered a logging ban in various parts of the country, except in nine areas.

Natural Resources Minister Teodoro Pena said that compliance with the ban by logging firms is now being closely monitored and violators will be dealt with accordingly.

9201

CSO: 4200/902

PHILIPPINES

FISHING PORT COMPLEX PLANNED FOR P160 BILLION

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 15 Sep 83 p 10

[Text] Zamboanga City--The national government has earmarked P160 million for the construction of a modern fishing port complex at barangay Sangali, some 30 kilometers northeast of this city, the Ministry of Public Works and Highways regional office here said.

The MPWH said the project, whose work has been in full swing for the past two months, is being undertaken by a private contractor, the Pacific Consultants International. It is scheduled to be completed in late 1985.

The Sangali project, according to the MPWH is one of five fishing port packages financed with a multi-million-dollar loan secured by the Philippine Government from the Overseas Economic Development Fund for Japan.

The first project completed was the Iloilo fishing port. The Sangali project is the second port to be given the go signal to start with the other three ports found in other parts of the country reportedly still in the blue-print stage.

The MPWH said the port at Sangali, a community populated by some 60,000 Muslims, is designed to become a pilot fishing port complex in the southern Philippines "to serve as incentive for other local entrepreneurs to look into similar other projects."

The Sangali fish port complex will serve fishermen in Zamboanga City, Zamboanga peninsula, Basilan and Sulu. (Tony P Rimando)

CSO: 4200/3

## BRIEFS

**WORLD BANK LOAN**--The Philippines borrowed \$502.7 million from the World Bank during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1983, according to the annual report of the bank released recently. This compares with \$452.9 million in bank loans extended to the country the previous fiscal year. The bank's lending to the Philippines during the period went to the following: structural loan, \$302.3 million, urban development, \$67 million; energy (petroleum and geothermal exploration), \$73.5 million. It said the global recession had a "double impact on the Philippines" on incomes and employment. "But there is also the effect on public revenues and resources mobilization, making it more difficult for the country to carry out its development programs," WB said. "Despite the difficulties," the bank said, "the Philippines has embarked on a program of needed structural changes." The program includes measures of trade liberalization, industrial reform, energy conservation, and self-sufficiency and improvement of public resource management. [Text] [Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 15 Sep 83 p 12]

**FOREIGN EXCHANGE FORMULA MODIFIED**--The formula imposed by the Central Bank in determining the amount of excess foreign exchange assets which commercial banks may hold at a time was modified yesterday by the CB. To take effect on October 1, 1983, the revised formula provides that the net foreign exchange holdings which commercial banks can maintain should not exceed 10 per cent of total outstanding letters of credit (L/Cs) and of deferred L/C installments due within six months, plus 10 per cent of the foreign exchange receipts of the reporting bank equivalent to a three-month moving average of the 12 months immediately preceding the current month. Excluded from the new formula were export bills following the suggestion of the Bankers Association of the Philippines that since these are not liquid funds, they cannot be drawn for purposes of selling to the CB should they record excess foreign exchange holdings. The CB said that foreign exchange holdings in excess of the new formula should be sold to the CB on a daily basis. The CB added that the new formula should help commercial banks compute their excess foreign exchange holdings more accurately. Under the old formula, the amount of foreign exchange assets that commercial banks could hold was limited to 20 per cent of outstanding L/Cs plus 30 per cent of the average foreign exchange receipts negotiated through the commercial bank. [Text] [Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 15 Sep 83 p 13]

VETERANS DELEGATION VISITS USSR--Three ranking officers of the Veterans Federation of the Philippines (VFP) headed by Gen. Romeo C. Espino (ret.) left for Moscow, Russia recently for a seven-day visit from September 12-19 on an invitation of the Soviet War Veterans Committee (SWVC). The other members of the delegation are Brig. Gen. Teodorico P. Almuete, VFP vice president for charter organizations, and Philippine Veterans Investment Development Corp (Phividec) administrator, and VFP secretary Col Mariano S. Aureus. The purpose of the visit, according to SWC chairman-Colonel General A. Zheltov, is to unite efforts of veterans of our nations in the struggle for peace, to cement friendship and cooperation among veterans of the two nations and acquaint the visitors with life in Russia. (F.P. MARFIL) [Text] [Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 15 Sep 83 p 10]

TRADE WITH BRUNEI--The Philippines exports some P3.22 million worth of goods to Brunei, while importing some P54.75 million of goods from it. [Excerpt] [Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 14 Sep 83 p 8]

OIL FUND PAYMENTS--Payments to the special fund by the oil industry totalled P7.29 billion as of the first semester of the year, with appropriations amounting to P5.97 billion, the ministry of energy reported yesterday. Of the total appropriations from the fund, the ministry said P4.96 billion has actually been released, with the Philippine National Oil Company (PNOC) and its subsidiaries receiving P2.17 billion for projects on energy development. The oil industry special fund has a balance of P2.33 billion as of June 30, 1983. Of this amount, the ministry said P1.32 billion remained unappropriated. The fund was created shortly after the first oil crisis in 1973 to support government objectives of ensuring energy supply and developing local sources of energy. It serves as a mechanism wherein special imposts collected by local oil companies are channeled to energy development projects. Among the recipients of the fund are the National Power Corporation and the Energy Development Corporation of PNOC. Specifically, the fund supported NPC's power expansion program where a total of P585 million has been released. [Text] [Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 14 Sep 83 p 13]

CSO: 4200/2

COLUMNIST VIEWS ATTEMPTS AT BETTER THAI-LAO RELATIONS

Bangkok BAN MUANG in Thai 14 Aug 83 p 5

[Ta Mo Lo column: "Thai-Lao Border Points"]

[Text] In his capacity as the chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee, General Kriangsak Chamanan took a trip to Laos. When he was prime minister, General Kriangsak showed his skill in foreign affairs, in which he was quick-witted, sharp and far-sighted.

Before leaving on his trip, General Kriangsak said in an interview that the border points are an important issue. There are seven or eight points that could be opened, but we have opened only three points.

He wants more border points opened. This is different from the Security Council, which is unwilling to allow more border points to be opened. It seems that it wants to use the border points as "conditions" with Laos.

"Concerning the appeal by Laos that additional border points be opened, this depends on what attitude Laos will take in response," said Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri, the secretary-general of the National Security Council.

The Security Council is dissatisfied with several things about the attitude taken by Laos. Some of these are:

1. Laos has not been willing to take back the refugees.
2. Lao movements have extended into Thailand, and this poses a danger to Thai security.
3. Our administrative systems are different (Squadron Leader Prasong has said that it would, therefore, be difficult to build good relations).
4. Lao leaders are controlled by Vietnam.

5. Laos has remained indifferent to Thai requests to adjust the border demarcation line in the Mekong River, which was forced on Thailand by France during the period that Laos was under the control of Laos. This has led to problems and disputes in using the Mekong river.

I do not feel that these problems are major problems. It will just take time--if the two sides both help to create a new atmosphere. And we must be both generous and bold.

For example, concerning the matter of the Lao refugees, whom Thailand wants the Lao government to take back, they say that they want to take them back but that they cannot do so unless they receive help from the United Nations since their economy is still poor.

And in fact, 60,000 to 70,000 Lao people fled to Thailand, and most want to go to a third country. Only a few want to return home, or return to Laos.

As for Lao movements that have intruded into Thailand, this has been going on for a long time. But looking back, we were able to establish good relations with China even though China was at that time still giving support to the Communist Party of Thailand. And we didn't give any thought to their form of government since we felt that that was their business.

Thailand and China have been able to get along quite well. It has reached the point where China stopped aiding the CPT, and today the CPT is "disintegrating."

The reason why Lao leaders are being controlled by Vietnam is that Laos is weak. Until someone helps Laos stand on its own legs, Vietnam will control Laos just as it is controlling Heng Samrin in Kampuchea.

As for the border demarcation line along the Mekong River, which the Security Council considers to be an important problem, this depends on the atmosphere. When the atmosphere is dark, the minds of the two sides will be closed to each other and they will not be able to talk with each other.

Readers who have read this far may feel that I am working for Laos.

I am trying to look at things calmly in accord with the saying "if the water is warm the fish will live; if it is cold, the fish will die."

Thailand and Laos are neighbors that have a special relationship. That is, we are of the same blood and we recognize that we are brothers.

The Thai and Lao people on the two sides of the Mekong River have been closely related for centuries. Lao people on that side are daughters-in-law of Thais here, and Thais on this side are sons-in-law of Lao people there.

The Thai and Lao people all along the two sides of the Mekong River are related by blood.

One Lao minister who visited Thailand told a Thai reporter who is a friend of his that he comes from Ubon. Both governments will be guilty of a sin if Thai-Lao politics causes a rift between the two peoples.

This brings us back to the matter of the border points. I agree with the proposal by General Kriangsak, who has recommended that the government open more border points for Laos.

Closing the border leads to smuggling. This is carried on like a movement. Influential people and war weapons provide support, with both the buyers and sellers providing support. And there are frequently misunderstandings or people double-cross each other, with the result that people are shot. And so when it becomes a political matter, relations become strained.

Laos cannot rely on itself. Domestic production is not sufficient, and it does not have a sea [port] from which it can receive and ship goods. Thus, Laos must rely on Thailand. When Thailand closes the door on Laos, Laos has to struggle. Laos has had to turn to Vietnam for help since this has been the only way out for Laos.

Closing the door on Laos has forced it to bow down to Vietnam and has given Vietnam an opportunity to gain greater control over Laos.

As a country that loves independence, Laos feels constricted and does not want to remain in this position.

Opening as many border points as possible will be the first step toward getting Laos out from under the influence of Vietnam. This will be the first step toward an understanding of the various problems, concerning which the Security Council wants cooperation from Laos.

11943

CSO: 4207/157



## THAI-LAO RELATIONS EXAMINED

Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 12 Sep 83 p 4

[Article by Sompong Kittinaradorn]

[Text]

A REVIEW of the Thai-Lao relationship over the past eight years clearly shows that Thailand has practically put stress on the use of its right to close down or open border passes with Laos in the implementation of the Thai policy towards that country.

The practices has been debated within and without the government circles and given rise to a call for a change in the Thai policy towards Laos to the effect that the border passes be open regardless of Laos' "conduct" towards Thailand.

The call has touched off discussions at a policy-making level within the government and official sources told The Nation that Thai policy planners basically have two schools of thought over the issue.

Advocates of the call for a change say that as a result of the policy, Thailand could not achieve its longstanding policy to normalize ties with Laos and minimize the Vietnamese in-

fluence in the neighbouring country.

"On paper, we have a policy of minimizing the Vietnamese influence in Laos. We have a separate policy towards Laos from the one towards Vietnam. But our practices have not been in line with the policy and it seems that we are still confused over the differences between the policies towards Laos and Vietnam," one of the advocates said.

He also said that the policy to "neutralize" the Vietnamese influence in Laos has also been overshadowed by security pre-occupation from time to time and therefore the implementation of the political policy has lacked consistency.

This school of thought contends that the "excessive" use of the right to close down border passes contradict with the long-term policy to minimize Vietnamese influence in Laos on grounds that it would only push Laos closer to Vietnam and the Soviet Union.

"Let Laos have some breathing space. Of course, Laos is a communist country, but Laos, I believe, also wants to minimize its absolute dependence on a foreign country. The problem is how to nurse and develop the trend along the desirable direction," an advocate of the line of thought said.

He also said the practice of keeping border passes closed and open alternately depending on Lao conduct towards Thailand ignores the "limited sovereignty" of the country.

"We must first recognize that Laos has limitations responding to our demand, otherwise our practice would be based on wishful thinking," he said.

He argues that in some cases, Thailand had "overreacted" to border disputes by closing border passes as a means to punish Laos. "In many cases of border incidents,

we taught lessons to Laos despite the fact that we were not quite certain who should bear the blame for the disputes. Who know? Conflicts between smugglers might be responsible for some incidents," he said.

Parallel with the urge for the government to maintain border passes with Laos open regardless of Lao responses to Thailand's views on various issues, including the Kampuchean problem, the prime movers for a change also called better ties with Laos.

One of them said: "What we should do is to build on whatever we have now: our historical, cultural and economic ties with Laos to gradually minimize the Vietnamese influence there."

What then will be the envisaged results of pursuing the policy of minimizing the Vietnamese influence in Laos?

The source describes the result of the long-term policy as "intangible" which could be interpreted into a few scenarios.

**FIRST SCENARIO:** Laos could become a Hungary in 1956 or Czechoslovakia in 1968 when Moscow sent in troops and tanks to crush attempts to reform from within.

**SECOND SCENARIO:** Laos could become the second Poland where the Soviet-backed rule has been challenged with the emergence of the Solidarity movement.

**THIRD SCENARIO:** Turmoil in Vietnam which will leave a power vacuum in Laos. Thailand and its allies would have more advantage allowing them greater chance of making use of such a situation.

On the first and second scenarios, the source said the situations in the three East European countries resulted from the West's efforts to form ties with them. Like the East European countries which are in the sphere of

the Soviet influence on the one hand and maintain historical, cultural and economic ties with the West on the other hand, Laos is in the orbit of the Vietnamese influence but has closer historical and cultural ties with Thailand and this way, Thailand should pursue the same policy towards Laos as the West's policy towards the East European countries, the argument goes.

However, the source said that it would take time and painstaking efforts to achieve such a desirable situation in Laos. Take the situations in Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Poland as examples, it took the West eight years, 20 years and about 35 years respectively after World War Two to achieve the fruits of their efforts, he said.

These East European countries were implicitly recognized by the West as part of the sphere of Soviet influence in the Yalta

Treaty concluded by late Soviet top leader Joseph Stalin, US President Theodore Roosevelt, British Prime Minister Winston Churchill, French President Charles De Gaulle and Chinese nationalist President Chiang Kai-shek at the end of the Second World War.

But unlike East Europe, Laos is not officially recognized as part of the sphere of the Vietnamese influence. Therefore, if and when the situation in Laos calls for an armed intervention by the Vietnamese to retain their influence, Thailand and its allies should have justifications to condemn and even oppose it in a manner appropriate to the situation, according to the source.

"Who know? By then, there might be a second Kampuchea," he added.

(Tomorrow: The other side of the coin)

## THAILAND

### CAPABILITIES OF BANGKOK PEACEKEEPING FORCES DESCRIBED; CHIEF OF STAFF PROFILED

Bangkok DAO SIAM in Thai 31 Jul 83 p 3

(DAO SIAM Sunday Club column)

(Text) Major General Wanchai Ruongtrakun, the Chief of Staff of Bangkok Peacekeeping Force (BPF) 123

The people responsible for the work of 123: This unit originated in the faith of the people. This unit, which does not receive any money from the national budget, has been in operation for 2 years. It receives support from the people, who have provided vehicles, motorcycles, equipment, gasoline and food. They have done this because they feel that this unit has helped protect their lives and property. Forces from the army, air force and navy, police officials and civilians have worked together for the common good without pay, receiving food only.

Unit 123 was not formed just recently. The National Peacekeeping Act of 1978 formed the Domestic Peacekeeping Force and made the RTA CINC the director of this force by virtue of his position. He has the power to order military, police and civilian forces into action. It became well known when there was a 123 telephone at the Bangkok Peacekeeping Force, which the people could use to call them to come handle some problem. It gathers information on all fronts and is prepared to handle various situations. The people provide support and essential equipment. There are only 16 telephones. At first, there were only two 7-digit telephones.

And people are happy about the growth of this unit because the military coordinates things with the Metropolitan Police, the Suppression Division, the Special Branch Division, the highway and marine divisions and the bomb demolition unit of the Quartermaster Division. Someone once said that Police Unit 191 does not dare arrest soldiers when they cause disturbances but that Unit 123 can arrest them because military police are there too. Besides this, the Bangkok Peacekeeping Force has developed even more than this. There is the Narasing Unit, which is at the level of an infantry company, that is on call 7 days a week, 24 hours a day. It is ready to handle any situation that arises. A team to handle international terrorist activities has been developed by training army, air force and navy personnel. It is like the Swat team of the police. But

It is more powerful because it has a "legal license" since other countries have participated in joint exercises, and it can carry on operations in various embassies. These countries do not have to send in forces to suppress [terrorists] or deal with bombings, acts of sabotage or aircraft hijackings. Unit 123 is not a new unit. But it is a source of pride for the army that this unit has coordinated things with other units to solve various problems. Even on the psychological front, there has been close cooperation. People say that terrorist infiltration will stop. [But] the Bangkok Peacekeeping Force must still keep watch. War materials, medical equipment, medicines and terrorist armed forces are still being sent from the cities to the border and from the villages to the jungle. Unit 123 is taking part in handling such things. Unit 123 has provided help in various situations and has even coordinated things with the units concerned. For example, in cases in which workers have been left stranded in Iraq, it has helped them return to Thailand. It has helped track down missing children. Because when a call for help comes in, it tries to help. In crowded areas, it has helped develop the areas so that the people have paths, water and electricity and protection from fires. It has helped maintain hospitals and has even carried on psychological operations. People who can help society have been taken to observe things. And they have provided much help and helped pay for the construction of bunkers along the border where people have donated goods and money. Up to 10 million baht has been donated. If the value of all the things that have been donated since the beginning is calculated, it would add up to at least 60 million baht. This is the result of all the help that has been received. The masses have been the supporters. A person behind these successes who should be given much praise is the chief of staff who has served under eight commanding generals. He has been able to solve various problems. Major General Wanchai Ruongtrakun is the person who is behind the creation of this image to the point where soldiers are loved by the people. He has worked with great determination. He thinks and then acts. He is an important force of the RTA CINC, General Athit Kamlangek, and is like the halo around the Sun [Athit].

He is 51 years old. He was born on 13 July 1932. He comes from Bangkok. He is the son of Police Lieutenant General Banlu and Mrs Priap Ruongtrakun. His father was the police inspector-general. He studied at Amnuaisin from primary through secondary school. He was in the same class as Thawee Chaisap, Lieutenant General Chawalit Yongchaiyut and Major General Charpai Wangwayan. He was in Class B at the Army Preparatory School and Class 1 at the Chulachomklao Royal Military Academy. He was the commander of Company 17 that fought in Korea. He was decorated and received a U.N. grant. He attended the Command College in the United States like his classmate who scored first in the class. He was a member of Class 42 of the Army Staff College. He served as an instructor at this school for 6 years. He then volunteered to fight in Vietnam with the 3rd Unit, serving there 1 year. He was the head of the intelligence section. On his return, he volunteered to fight in Laos and served there for 18 months. On his return, he was made the deputy head of the Operations Division, First Army Area. He served as the chief of staff of the Second

(March 1948 for 3 years). He then volunteered to go fight in the war against  
 the French. He served there for 3 years. On his return, he was  
 appointed Deputy Chief of Staff of the First Army Area. This was when  
 Thanarat Aikun Wanlangkorn was the commanding general of this army area.  
 He later served as the Chief of Staff of the First Army Area and was  
 later called on to staff of the Bangkok Peacekeeping Force in place of Lieutenant  
 Colonel Thongchai Yongchalyut. He also has responsibilities in his capacity  
 as a member of the committee that prepares programs to discuss the  
 country's problems and news regulations (he will have served a full  
 7 years on 7 August). He has called on various patriots such as Dr Suraphon  
 Sukkarn, Dr Sathienai Wattana, Dr Wisanu Kruongnam, Dr Sirawut Thephatsadin  
 Na Muang, and Lady Tamsiri Banyasing to provide help. He is married  
 to (Janyaporn) (Manwiran) Ruongtrakun, who was once a teacher at the  
 East Princes' Kindergarten. They were married on 5 September 1958. They  
 have five children: Miss Patma, [who would have been] 13 years old,  
 who went to Laos fighting in Laos; Wipawee Ruongtrakun, age 20, is  
 a student of Chiang Mai University, majoring in business administration;  
 Wipawee Ruongtrakun, age 18, is studying business administration in  
 the United States; Warachai Ruongtrakun, age 16, is in Grade 11 at Suan  
 Luang Witaya School; and Miss Patmawalai Ruongtrakun, age 5, attends the  
 Thongchai Kindergarten. Many of the relations of Chief of Staff Wanchai  
 are connected with Chulalongkorn University. Eight of his relations  
 are: 1. Miss Rani Ruongtrakun, who received her B.A. in accounting  
 from Chulalongkorn University and who is now working at the Savings  
 Bank. 2. Major General (Dr) Mantri Ruongtrakun, who is the director  
 of the Siriraj Hospital and whose wife graduated from Chulalongkorn University.  
 3. Chief of Staff Wanchai himself, who wanted to study engineering at  
 Chulalongkorn but who was fated to become a soldier. 4. Dr Somphop Ruongtrakun,  
 who is the head of the Psychiatric Ward at the Siriraj Hospital. 5. Benchasi  
 Ruongtrakun, who received his B.A. in accounting from Chulalongkorn  
 and who works at the Budget Office. 7. Nimit Ruongtrakun,  
 who received her B.A. in accounting from Chulalongkorn. 8. Thatsana  
 Ruongtrakun.

Chief of Staff Wanchai is a good speaker who captivates his listeners,  
 and he is very persuasive. Thus, sweet words are heard frequently. He  
 is a simple chief of staff. He is frank and sincere and is constantly  
 seeking to expand his knowledge. Because he is a fierce warrior who  
 is gentle of speech, diplomats will have to study [his methods]. He  
 likes to go to bed late and get up early. He arrives at his office at  
 0800 hours. He still rides horses and drinks just like he has done ever  
 since he was a sub-lieutenant. But he has cut down on the amount of  
 liquor he drinks since there are many cavalry officers who suffer from  
 cirrhosis of the liver.

1968  
 62/7/26

EDITORIAL URGES FAVORABLE CONSIDERATION OF KRIANGSAK'S VIEWS ON LAOS

Bangkok MATUPHUM in Thai 13 Aug 83 p 4

[Editorial]: "The Attitude of General Kriangsak and Thai-Lao Relations")

[Text] One interesting thing that just took place recently was the trip to Laos by General Kriangsak Chamanan, the chairman of the Foreign Affairs Subcommittee and the leader of the National Democracy Party. And his attitude during this visit to Laos clearly showed that he wants [Thailand to have] closer relations with Laos. This attitude differs from that of administrative-level officials or high-ranking people in the cabinet.

General Kriangsak said that "we should support having them become self-reliant. We should not do things that will harden them and make them our enemy. I feel that we should play this game and play this card. We should not allow Vietnam to be the only player." This is a very interesting statement because it indicates the views of this former prime minister, who wants changes made in Thailand's foreign policy. That is, he wants us to be more compromising, or gentle, with Laos.

The views of General Kriangsak Chamanan are opposite those of some people who believe rather strongly that Laos has become a "part of Vietnam" and that there is no way for it to escape the controlling influence of Vietnam and the Soviet Union based on the treaty signed by the three Indochinese countries.

There are various data of this type that the side that holds such views can point to. That is, there are the activities concerning the combat forces and the use of Lao territory as a base to expand power in Indochina, or the ratio of Vietnamese military forces in Laos that are clearly "controlling" Laos.

Thus, the idea of "getting into the Lao game" and not allowing Vietnam to be the only player has been rejected by high-ranking government officials, who have constantly put forward a foreign policy that has strongly "opposed Vietnamese-Soviet influence" in this region.



members as well that the proposal by General Kriangsak Chamanan contains several interesting and important ideas that the government and high-ranking officials should consider in reviewing the policy on this front. Besides the good intentions of General Kriangsak in putting forward these ideas, the chance of implementing this policy and generating better results for Thailand than is presently the case is a real "possibility" in the future.

Thailand's position over Indochina, which has weakened, and its situation in Kampuchea, where it is facing increased resistance, may result in General Kriangsak's ideas bearing fruit in the future. Conversely, what is strange is that the government has not made any preparations for "playing the Lao card." On the other hand, the activities of the Lao right-wing organizations along the Thai border and of the Lao liberation groups, which are being supported by China, are holding back Thai-Lao relations and making it almost impossible to "play the Lao card" in the future.

General Kriangsak said that "my foreign affairs line is not opposed as that of the government. However, the methods may be different. No one is right about everything. We must help each other as much as possible for the benefit of the country."

These statements show the pure intentions of the former prime minister who has been involved with foreign affairs problems for a long time. We hope that his statements and his ideas in proposing a foreign policy on Laos would be carefully considered by high-ranking officials and by the government before Thailand's foreign policy for this region becomes even more "glarved."

11774  
(Ref: 800914)



THAILAND

EX-ADVISOR VIEWS IDEOLOGY SPLIT IN ISOC

Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 15 Aug 83 p 4

[Interview with Prasit Chaithongphan, a former advisor to the ISOC; date and place not specified]

[Text] [Question] Would you summarize the problems and the causes of the disputes in the ISOC over the way to solve the communist problem?

[Answer] You are referring to the dispute among scholars in the ISOC, aren't you? This group of scholars was formed by Major General Prasit Wetsawan and Captain Amon Suwanbuppha at the end of 1976. The first training seminar was held at the beginning of 1978. Training seminars have been held ever since, with the 13th class undergoing the training seminar this year. Altogether, there have been 13 classes with each class composed of approximately 200 people, including approximately 1,200 scholars. The scholars brought together in 1977 were formed into a group of national security scholars. This group put forth its own line in speeches that it then proposed to the ISOC. General Prem Tinsulanon was the person who gave permission. He was the RTA CINC at that time. Later on, Order 66/1980 was issued. This order has greatly benefited Thailand and is suited to fighting the people in the jungle. They have now laid down their weapons and are waging a peaceful struggle in the cities.

But then a document that was based on Order 66 and that was called Education Support Document, Volume 1/6601 was issued at the beginning of 1983. About half, or 47 percent, of this document is concerned with foreign policy. It wants us to remain neutral in the Indochina situation. We have studied this line of thinking and feel that it is the same line of thinking used by Brezhnev when Russia invaded Czechoslovakia and Poland. Concerning the countries in their camp, in 1968, in November 1968, Brezhnev stated that the dispute between the socialist and the capitalist countries should not be involved. [He said that] it was the duty of the stronger socialist countries not only to protect the interests of the people in larger socialist countries but also to protect the interests of the weaker socialist countries so that they could survive. Thus, he called on all countries to remain neutral.

In this document, it states that Thailand must remain neutral concerning Vietnam's invasion of Kampuchea. We feel that such a statement is a repetition of the Brezhnev doctrine. Superficially, remaining neutral would seem to be the best course. But in practice, this is not possible. Regardless of whether it is ASEAN, the United States, Japan, Australia or some other country, no country can remain neutral. Countries have to lean toward Red China, the Soviet Union or the United States. There are no truly neutral countries. Countries have to lean toward these three great powers. Thus, Thailand tends to lean toward the United States. Concerning the Kampuchean problem, Thailand, as a part of ASEAN, has to support Sihanouk both in the United Nations and off-stage.

In the second part of this document, on page 108, land reform is discussed. We cannot accept what it says because it says that the land reform being carried on today is not a true land reform. [It says that] true land reform means ending the system of land ownership and that ending the system of land ownership is a project that follows from the destruction of the feudal system. This is in accord with the formula of developing agriculture and industrializing. Concerning the word "feudal," people today think that this refers to an important national institution. If someone wants to abolish feudalism, the majority of people would probably disagree with this. I, too, disagree. Thus, this document has caused a split among the scholars. When 6601 was issued, many people voiced criticisms. I gave several lectures. But I did not criticize Order 66. I took document 6601 and showed it to Lieutenant General Chawalit. He looked at it and said that this was not right and that it would cause trouble. And so he ordered that it be done away with. I went and asked Lieutenant General Mana whether he agreed with this. He said that he did not agree with this. But another group of scholars are holding to their position and are giving lectures in accord with the line in 6601. The majority of the scholars do not agree. Those who do not agree are standing back. Actually, there are only about 20 who agree with the views presented in 6601.

[Question] What about Lieutenant General Prayun Bunnak?

[Answer] Lieutenant General Prayun said that he read only the introduction and that he liked it. And so he signed this document so that it could be issued. He signed the introduction but he did not read the body of the document since he is very busy. Lieutenant General Chawalit did not read it either since he, too, is very busy.

[Question] Actually, don't we have evidence that confirms that Mr Prasert Kipsunthon is the person who wrote this document?

[Answer] Yes, we do. Mr Prasert once wrote various documents. He then had them mimeographed and disseminated to people. People have kept copies ever since 1969-1970. When this document was issued, we took out the documents that we had stored away to review them. The documents are identical. Only a few paraphrases have been changed. Thus, it is believed

that Mr Prasert wrote this and that a certain group of soldiers arranged it and changed the wording.

[Question] You are referring to the Democratic soldiers, aren't you? They didn't study matters carefully first and this has now led to problems, isn't that right?

[Answer] Yes. The Democratic Soldiers greatly respect Mr Prasert. They call him "Achan [teacher] Prasert Sapsunthon. They are close to him. They have studied things in detail and agree 100 percent. I think that the 20 people referred to above are trying to take this opportunity to move to the left in the right-wing group of scholars. This will pose a danger to Order 66. I have informed Lieutenant General Chawalit and Lieutenant General Mana about this.

It is up to them to inform General Athit. I do not know whether they have done so.

[Question] Actually, how do the Democratic Soldiers coordinate things?

[Answer] There are coordinators. The people who have clearly identified themselves as such are Mr Prasert Sapsunthon and Major General Ravi Wanphen. The people who agree with this document are Democratic Soldiers. But they refuse to admit this directly. But all the ideas are those of Democratic Soldiers.

[Question] Among the high-ranking officers in the ISOC, have any ideological problems arisen?

[Answer] At present, in the operations section, Lieutenant General Chawalit definitely does not agree with the views presented in 6601. Lieutenant General Prayun and Lieutenant General Mana do not agree either. Lieutenant General Mana is responsible for this, but he has not heard his subordinates who have gone and given speeches. And no one has reported that they have given such speeches.

Actually, the contents of the lectures have already been prepared. The ISOC has just wanted to expand on Order 66/1980, with which the scholars have no problems. But they object to the fact that when lectures are given, the lectures follow Document 6601.

[Question] When Mr Prasert first became an advisor to the ISOC in 1969, why didn't anyone realize that the actual line would be like this?

[Answer] Everyone studied the matter and remained silent. People knew what he was like. The people who know Mr Prasert the best are General Saiyut Koutphon, General Phinyo Watcharathet and Lieutenant General Prayun Bunnak. They know Mr Prasert very well. And they know which side he is on. But younger officers do not know much about his background.

One good quality of Mr Prasoet is that he is very logical. When he says something, it seems very reasonable and people tend to believe him, especially those with little education.

He began to play a role the day that there was a clash on 7 August 1965. The Communist Activities Suppression Headquarters was established on 17 December 1965. It was then that Mr Prasoet was made an advisor. Documents began to appear in 1968/1969. There were no scholars then. We studied things by ourselves and gave lectures to high-ranking government officials.

We have had our doubts before this. For example, in 1971 before General Thanom Kittikachon carried out the coup d'etat of 17 November 1971, some people complained that the structure of the United Thai People's Party was like that of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and so there was a split. Concerning this split, the person who exposed this matter was Mr Yuang Iemsila. This is one of the reasons why Field Marshal Thanom had to stage a coup.

[Question] Some newspapers have reported that Mr Phin Bua-on is at odds with Mr Prasoet. What is the truth about this?

[Answer] Mr Phin and Mr Prasoet have different views. Mr Prasoet was captured on 21 October 1958 by Field Marshal Sarit. Among the 108 people arrested were Mr Chit Phumsak and Mr Sang Phatanothai. Mr Phin was arrested much later, that is, in 1967. They are of different ages. When the events of 14 October 1973 broke out, these two men formed separate groups. When it published books, the Phin group called itself the Saketfai group. The Prasoet group referred to itself as the National Labor Center. There were constantly conflicts between these two groups. The conflict was ended at a conference on 21 October 1982 at the Sorn Daeng Restaurant. Mr Prasoet had never attended such a conference before this. But he attended this one and told the people at the conference that since he had been asked to cooperate with Mr Phin Bua-on, he was glad to do so. Now, Mr Phin and Mr Prasoet get along well and they hold similar views.

[Question] But some have said that Phin does not agree with Prasoet's Document 6601, which has been disseminated widely in the city.

[Answer] It is true that Phin likes depth while Prasoet likes breadth. Using the language of the CPT, Mr Phin mobilizes deeply while Mr Prasoet mobilizes broadly. Mr Phin does not agree with mobilizing broadly. But their actual paths are not different. Only their tactics in disseminating their ideas differ.

[Question] Are both sides still in contact with government units?

[Answer] Yes. Mr Phin is in contact with the Special Branch Division while Mr Prasoet is with the ISOC. There are few problems since people at the level of government officials understand each other. Even though

people may agree with one side or the other, at the level of high-ranking military officers and police officials, there is good understanding.

[Question] Because of the relations, between these two sides and government units and high-ranking officials, there are frequently remarks about who is using whom and who is profiting.

[Answer] That is difficult to say since this has not been analyzed carefully. It's difficult to analyze because no group has been formed to determine who is using whom and who is profiting. If I say anything, I might be wrong.

[Question] Concerning the problems presently facing the country, particularly the problem of moving the country toward democracy, in the long term, will the fact that there is still an ideological conflict between these two lines result in the country not being able to find a way out and make a definite choice about whether it will follow the Chinese or Soviet path or the path of Western democracy?

[Answer] There is a way out. The interests of the country must come first. Regardless of the political, economic or social theory, all branches must give priority to the interests of the country. As for remaining neutral, if the United States or the Free World can benefit us, we must continue to side with the Free World. If some country wants to colonize us, we cannot allow this. Our way out is to side with the Free World.

Concerning domestic politics, looking at the present constitution, I think we can follow this path. There is no need for a revolution. Let's not have a revolution. If there is a revolution, things will never be corrected. If we continue on this path, things will gradually improve. If there is a revolution, we will never have a democracy. Building democracy is a long-term process. No country can build democracy in just 20-30 years. Concerning the constitution, if we follow the principles that have been stipulated and do things at the proper time, things will be all right.

As for the country's economic problems, at present, we are being tricked by Singapore too much. There are only three things that we can see because of being tricked by Lee Kuan Yew. One is the matter of a deep-water port. Singapore is greatly opposed to this and does not want us to build a deep-water port. But Red China and Japan want us to build one. European countries want us to build one because they want to send large ships directly to Bangkok without having to transfer [the cargo] to medium-sized ships at Singapore. If we build a deep-water port and large ships can dock here, Thailand will benefit while Singapore will lose profits. Thus, Singapore has constantly opposed this.

Second is the matter of whether an airport will be built at Nong Ngu Hao or somewhere else to enable large aircraft to park. We have constantly been opposed and tricked by them. And so an airport has not been built. If

it is said, this will benefit us greatly. Concerning building an airport and a deepwater port in the future, ships and aircraft will keep getting larger.

Third is the matter of the Kra Isthmus. If we build a canal, the military says that this would be to our disadvantage and that troop movement and logistics would be difficult. They say that this would just waste money. But we feel that, from the economic standpoint, this would be very profitable. The two sides of the Kra Isthmus would become prosperous areas. A bridge across the Kra Isthmus would facilitate troop transportation. We would not build a bridge in the old style. If we build a large canal, hundreds of ships will be able to pass through daily. They will not have to take the indirect route through the Strait of Malacca. Building a canal across the Kra Isthmus would generate great profits for Thailand. Both sides of the river would prosper and there would be definite city plans. There would be an industrial zone and a large port zone for ships sailing to the Middle East and Europe. The distance would be shortened and expenses would be reduced accordingly. People are worried that building a canal across the Kra Isthmus will separate the country. I would like to say that, in the present age, there is no geographical division but a division between people. There are divisions because of people. For example, north and south Vietnam. Or previously, the Middle East was a single country, but now it is divided into several countries. It was divided by people who fought for profits. Thus, building a canal across the Kra Isthmus will not divide the country.

1174



## TRADE WITH LAOS, SECURITY TERMED NOT MUTUALLY EXCLUSIVE

Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 10 Aug 83 p 4

[MATICHON News Desk column by "An Ordinary Reporter": "A Proposal By the 'Eagle of Bang Khen' That Is Not New But That Is Still Worth Considering"]

[Text] Even though the unofficial visit to Laos by the House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee, which is headed by General Kriangsak Chamanan, seems as if it went against the wishes of the National Security Council, during this visit General Kriangsak put forward some proposals that should be discussed.

Thus, why was it stated that this visit to Laos by the subcommittee headed by General Kriangsak Chamanan did not meet with the approval of certain government units that are concerned with security?

That is easy to answer. A clear example is the statement issued by Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiiri on the day that the Foreign Affairs Subcommittee left for Laos. He said that Laos has constantly tried to infiltrate people into the area on the Thai side of the border. This is referred to as a "fish-baiting" statement.

The group received an invitation on a people-to-people basis to make the trip in order to establish better relations. But another group, which is in the National Security Council, stated that the country that had invited the subcommittee is trying to infiltrate Thailand. When they first met each other in Vientiane, few smiled and there wasn't much joy.

It is worth noting that the statement issued by the National Security Council was in accord with a news report from Peking Radio, just as if the two had the same data. That is, Peking Radio again reported that the Soviet Union and Vietnam, which are the "older brothers" of Laos, have infiltrated a large number of secret agents and are causing trouble in Thailand.

The only difference in the statements issued by the National Security Council and Radio Peking is that the Security Council issued its statement



when General Kriangsak's Subcommittee left for Laos while Peking Radio issued its statement upon the return of General Kriangsak and his Subcommittee.

Concerning the reports that Laos is trying to infiltrate people into Thailand or that Soviet and Vietnamese spies are operating in Thailand, these are facts that are well known. This is something that Thailand must be careful about, and if there is clear evidence of this, we must not hesitate to arrest or deport them.

At the same time, ever since Thailand opened diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China in 1975, our foreign policy has separated political principles from economic principles.

That is, even though our administrative systems are different, we want to be friendly. And even though our economic system differ, we want to expand its trade with them.

Concerning diplomatic relations between Thailand and Laos, even though things are rather bumpy now because of the political situation, we still have relations. And on the economic and commercial front, to a large extent, Laos has to rely on goods from Thailand since it is a landlocked country.

Because of this, Thai officials consider this to be a weapon that can be used to put pressure on Laos in order to cause economic difficulties for Laos. This has been done by opening only a few trading points.

But instead of Laos experiencing great hardships, what has resulted is that great quantities of smuggled goods have flowed across the border. About 80 percent of the Lao people who have money purchase goods that come from the Thai border. This goes on in Savannakhet, Thukhek, Sayaboury and Luang Prabang.

But they purchase these goods from merchants who smuggle the goods across the border.

Thus, instead of this trade earning an income for the country, it is benefiting only the smugglers.

Besides this, this smuggling frequently gives rise to disputes in the border area. In some places, the smugglers have great influence because of their financial powers, and they have the power to force some government officials to have good officials transferred, as happened in Muk Da Ong.

Thus, the proposal by General Kriangsak Chamanan and the Subcommittee to open more border points in order to allow goods to be traded legally is a very interesting proposal.

Concerning this, one purpose is to stop the smuggling. Another is to have Laos become a market for Thai merchants and businessmen.

Even if we trade with Laos and consider Laos to be a new market which can earn foreign currency for Thailand, this does not mean that we will reduce our vigilance on the military front or reduce our efforts to control infiltration from Laos. These two things do not have to conflict with each other. Isn't that right?

11941

CSD: 4227/167

EDITORIAL CRITICIZES POSSIBLE SUBMARINE PURCHASE

Bangkok DAILY NEWS 10 Thai 12 Aug 83 p 5

[Editorial: "What do We Need a Submarine For?"]

[Text] The Royal Thai Navy once had two submarines in the period between the first and second world wars. They were old-fashioned ships that were used for training purposes. They were never used in combat during the Second World War. They were used mostly for training. After the war, they could not be used and so the navy sold them for scrap.

Now, there are reports that the navy is considering purchasing another submarine and that the Ministry of Defense agrees with this. A budget of 2.5 to 3 billion baht has been stipulated to make the purchase in 1985. How the navy plans to use this submarine in defending our territorial waters has not been revealed. But we feel that the navy should give more consideration to the uses and necessity of a weapons system than to the modernity of the weapons [used] by the wealthy great powers.

Considering the characteristics of our territorial waters in the Gulf of Thailand and along the coast in the Andaman Sea, the International Law of the Sea stipulates that a country's territorial waters extend 12 nautical miles from the coast. Even though it is possible to use submarines tactically for defense up to the point where our territorial waters border those of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, where things are rather unsettled and it might be fitting to have a submarine on patrol to monitor the activities of the other side in accord with ideas of naval officers, there are several objections to this. Why do we have to spend 2.5 to 3 billion baht to purchase a single submarine for such a task when this money could be used to purchase several surface warships armed with rapid-firing weapons to carry out this task instead?

In using submarines in combat, their main duty is to launch sea offensives. But the characteristics of Thailand's territorial waters, the strength of our navy and our military policy are of a defensive (deterrent) nature. That is, they are there to defend and retaliate against [aggressors] rather than to invade someone. This submarine would probably be used mainly for training and surveillance purposes. Using it to attack a

foreign warship would most likely lead to a severe crisis, which is something we don't want. And our military policy does not desire that.

Concerning the development of submarines that are used as weapons by various countries in the world, most of the countries that have submarines are great powers and wealthy countries that have money to spend on the military. But Thailand is a rather poor country. Our budgets for various activities, including peacekeeping and military activities, are limited. Thus, we should procure weapons that are in accord with our monetary resources and that can be put to good use rather than obtaining weapons just for show or as placeholders to show the world that the Royal Thai Navy has modern submarines.

The 2.5 to 3 billion baht should be used to purchase high-speed surface warships or modern, armed surveillance ships. Several of these ships could be purchased for the same amount that it would cost to purchase just one submarine. If it is decided not to purchase other types of ships, two or three flights of naval aircraft should be used to conduct patrols and carry out various tasks. In the Gulf of Thailand and our territorial waters in the Andaman Sea, aircraft can easily be used to conduct surveillance.

It is laughable that such an idea exists in the navy. [It is laughable that] they want to purchase a single submarine at a cost of up to 3 billion baht. In our view, a submarine is just a tiny vessel when surfaced since only a tiny part of it shows above the surface. It is not very impressive. If we really want to show off, wouldn't it be better to obtain an aircraft carrier? It would only cost us about 10 billion baht. Thailand, and particularly the Thai navy, would then be well-known throughout the world and throughout ASEAN.

11941

REF: 1118/116

## ARTICLE PROFILES NEW PRIVATE SECRETARY TO KING

KAMOLKUAN, PUNY IN ENGLISH 27 THE 83 p. 12

[ARTICLE BY KAMOLKUAN PUNY IN ENGLISH]

[THE 7]

THE newly appointed Assistant Principal Private Secretary to His Majesty the King Mrs Patrapi Tanasitaya has, in contrast to her aristocratic family background, a very down-to-earth personality. And there's always a ready laugh on her face.

The first woman ever appointed to such a post, Patrapi compared her new job to a "housewife-like" position.

"My appointment is officially effective from June 1, but actually I just started working two weeks ago," she said.

"The nature of this position is like that of an administrator," she said, explaining that her main responsibility is to coordinate work between each department in the Secretariat office.

"But on top of that, I have to be ready for any special assignment which may come directly from His Majesty," she added.

The chain of command in the Office of His Majesty's Principal Private Secretary, according to Patrapi, starts from M.L. Thaweesan Ladawan, the Principal Private Secretary. Then there are two deputies and one assistant. Apart from this central part, the rest of the Secretariat consists of various departments working separately.

Patrapi replaces Mr. Thanachai Rajavalphanasit, who retired last year. However, it is not surprising that Patrapi was named as the new assistant since her family has such a long and admirable record in serving Their Majesties.

Her father, Dr. Kalaya Iaracana, was the former Lord Chamberlain and is now a privy councillor. And Thanpuying Thaweesan Punyagupta, the former principal of Chulalongkorn School and now adviser to the school, is her aunt.

A graduate from Chulalongkorn

University's Faculty of Commerce and Accountancy, Patrapi got her master's degree in Business Administration from the Northern Illinois University. Armed with her MBA degree, she started working with the Commercial Relations Department as her first and only job for the past 11 years. Her last position there was that of deputy director for Trade Centre Coordination, dealing with the promotion of Thai exports, organising trade missions and trade fairs, both at the local and international level.

Despite the difference between the nature of her new assignment at the Secretariat and her former government position, Patrapi hopes that her past experiences will more or less be useful to her future work.

"My former job was like a *maekka* (tradewoman)," she said with a laugh.

"There everything had to be done fast and immediately. But here, I must be aware of the tradition and be able to adapt myself to the new surroundings."

Though it was hard to say goodbye to her old job, the desire to serve Their Majesties is stronger.

"When I was a child, perhaps like any other child, I never thought of something like this. But when you grow up, one's attitude changes. Maybe it's a common attitude shared by all Thais that we wish to serve Their Majesties in one way or the other."

"However, whether the wish will come true depends very much on chance and opportunity. Without these factors, no matter how strong one's wish is, it is unlikely to be fulfilled."

Now only 36, Patrapi is quite young for such an honoured position. But what matters is not the age or just ability, she believes, it's the loyalty that counts.

Patrapi, whose family has been in close service with the Royal Family for a long time, has vivid memories of Their Majesties' graciousness towards herself.

Their Majesties were so kind to perform her wedding ceremony. She is married to Mr. Chirasaak Tanasitaya, manager of the Bangkok Bank's Suriwongse branch. I was presented with a diamond ring as a wedding gift from Their Majesties. Our two daughters' names — Kamolkwan, now 7, and Vimolmas, now 5 — were also given by Their Majesties."

While the picture of Their Majesties' acts of graciousness remains clear in Patrapi's mind, the words His Majesty gave to Patrapi and her husband at their wedding stand out most clearly.

Mr. Chirasaak proudly recited His Majesty's words: "Whatever you are going to do, think about the name and dignity of your family and your country first."

That's what Patrapi will always cherish as the best present she has ever received from His Majesty the King.

## EDITORIAL ADVOCATES TAX HAVEN TO BOOST TOURISM

Bangkok DAILY NEWS in Thai 11 Aug 83 p 5

(Editorial: "Has the Time Come to Have a 'Free Port'?" )

[Text] For more than 20 years now, tourists from various countries have considered Hong Kong and Singapore as places to purchase duty-free goods. Before these tourists come to Thailand on their vacations, they first purchase cheap goods from Hong Kong or Singapore. Or on the return trip from Thailand, they have some money to purchase articles from these two places before returning home. Thus, Thailand is unfortunately losing an opportunity to make money from these tourists. We should be making as much money from tourists as we can.

Furthermore, there is something that is even stranger than that. Many Thai tourists go to Hong Kong and Singapore each day just to go shopping for cheap articles. Everyone knows that there are very few tourists who visit in these two small countries. They have nothing to compare to the places in Thailand. But many Thais spend large sums of foreign currency (in goods) there. In some cases, some of the goods are from Thailand. Because of the belief that Hong Kong and Singapore are free ports where cheap, duty-free goods can be purchased, these two small countries have grown rich from the many Thais who have visited there.

Why haven't Thai tourist circles, particularly the Tourist Organization of Thailand, shown any great interest in this? They should have been active a long time ago. There were once rumors that a proposal had been made to the Ministry of Commerce allowing some tourist centers where many foreign and Thai tourists go, such as Phuket and Chiang Mai and some stores and trade centers in Bangkok to have free-port, or duty-free, shops, particularly for the foreign tourists who could purchase goods at low prices. But this has been opposed by some government officials, who say that this would give people an opportunity to avoid paying taxes, that this would affect the customs duties collected by the state and that this would be difficult to control. Thus, this proposal came to nothing. The result is that foreign tourists like to stop off at Hong Kong or Singapore on their way out of their trip in order to purchase goods. They leave Thailand almost empty-handed since we do not have anything to entice them to make purchases here.

This question, moreover, looks at the tourist situation in a rather narrow way and refuses to admit that goods are being smuggled to avoid taxes. More officials have not been able to suppress the smuggling of goods in and out of the country. At present, the markets are filled with such goods, which are easily purchased and sold. Since this cannot be prevented, why are they considering the opening of duty-free zones or free ports, which would attract tourists? We feel that there are several ways to administer and manage the duty-free zones in the tourist centers, with both the private and public sectors benefiting greatly from this. In the principal tourist centers such as Phuket and Chiang Mai, foreign tourists could purchase cheap goods, such as local articles and other items of value, by showing their passports. As for Thai tourists, when purchasing goods, they could show their identity card to prove that they do not live in that city. The stores could issue a receipt that they could show to officials in cases in which the goods purchased are exported overseas. If things were done this way, Thai tourists would not have to go to Hong Kong or Singapore. They would only have to fly to Bangkok to be able to purchase goods cheaply.

Another thing to note is that all the government sectors responsible for promoting industry are concentrated here. That is, having duty-free zones, or free ports, would promote and support many of the industrial activities in the country. Because many of the items, such as cameras, radios, color televisions, watches and so on, that people think come from Japan or western countries are actually made in Hong Kong and Singapore. If we had duty-free zones, we could produce the same types of goods domestically. The number of foreign companies building production plants here would increase. We would also have various handicraft items and industries. We are suggesting that the various government units and private groups should discuss and see if the time hasn't come to do this.

11244

11244 - 11244 2 -



# ILLEGAL SHIPMENTS TO LAOS TO BE PROBED

## Customs Officers' Collusion

Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 15 Aug 81 pp 1, 16

Article: "The Director-General of the Police Department Has Ordered That the Matter of Muk Da Han Customs Officials Shipping Strategic Materials to Laos Be Probed!"

[Text] The director-general of the Police Department has ordered that the matter of Muk Da Han customs officials cooperating with merchants in shipping strategic materials to Laos be investigated. He has ordered local police officials to gather data, interrogate everyone concerned and find out how the smugglers are managing to go against state policy.

[Editor] Prayut Wachai, the deputy director of the ISOC in Muk Da Han Province, sent a letter to the commander of the 3rd Infantry Division asking him to investigate the behavior of some customs officials in Muk Da Han Province. He did this because the Provincial ISOC, the Mekong River Operations Unit (MRU) and the Muk Da Han Provincial Police had received a report stating that these officials were cooperating with merchants in sending tractors, 10-wheeled trucks and various war materials to Laos in order to build strategic Highway 9. This poses a danger to our national security. This is in accord with reports published by MATICHON.

A reporter in Muk Da Han also reported that the smuggling of various strategic materials into Laos has been going on for a long time. Officials and merchants have prepared bogus waybills by forging the signature of the customs protocol official in Muang District, Muk Da Han Province.

The reporter reported that, normally, when goods are ready for shipment to Laos in accord with the law, the shipper must first make a complete list of the goods being sent and give it to the protocol official. After that, this official will issue a number for the list of goods and enter the list in the export control book. He will then take it to the customs official at the checkpoint to have the goods inspected to see if the goods match the list. If everything is in order, the checkpoint official

will order the protocol official to collect an insurance fee of 1,000 baht and issue a receipt before allowing the goods to be taken to the docks and taken ashore.

The reporter also reported that concerning the methods used by the smugglers, they write out a bogus list of goods and forge the signature of the protocol official. And the checkpoint official orders the inspector to allow the goods to be shipped. The customs officials who are part of this traitorous movement supervise the loading of the goods onto the trucks and then onto the ferries for transport to Laos. If no inspections are made during the course of this, they tear up the bogus documents. If there are problems and they are inspected, the officials involved will prepare transportation documents so that things look proper. They do this by applying pressure to get the export control book from the protocol official and keeping it with the checkpoint official.

The news report stated that the customs officials suspected of being involved in this who were named by the Muk Da Han provincial ISOC in its report to higher echelons include Mr Manun Thanloet, the assistant customs checkpoint official, Mr Wirasak Supsal, Mr Sawang Nanthachot, the 1st customs officer, Mr Bunloet Wangthuk, the 3rd communications officer, Mr Bunkong Phikunsi, an official who drives a customs vehicle, and Mr Prasarat Sawattiwongchai. Mr Rangsit, an influential merchant, is behind this.

Police General Narong Mahanon, the director-general of the Police Department, said that he has been informed about this matter but that there are still no details. He has thus ordered local police officials to gather more facts. At the same time, he has ordered that the people involved be interrogated since this is an important matter that concerns the security of the nation.

Mr Phisan Mulasatsathon, the undersecretary of the Ministry of Interior, spoke about Laos building a strategic road across the border from Thailand. He said that this involves their making progress just as we have built roads to develop the country. We cannot say that they have bad intentions. As for whether this will pose a danger to us, this depends on us. It is not likely that they would send troops across the border. Because if our domestic affairs do not provide support, they cannot intervene easily.

A reporter asked how he could be so sure that this posed no danger. Mr Phisan said that there was no way they could cross over since we would not allow it. If they crossed over, they would meet villagers, who can be compared to a wall of steel. If they come in, they will meet only steel.

As for the matter of customs officials cooperating with merchants in selling tractors to Laos, Mr Phisan said that he has not received any

reports to confirm this. The reporter asked what action would be taken against them if they are guilty of such behavior. Mr Pichay said that he would have to see the reports first.

#### Details of Shipments

Bangkok MATICHON in Thai is Aug 31 pp 1, 14

(Article: "Finance Orders Zone 4 Customs to Go Into Muk Da Han and Investigate Customs Officials. More Corruption Involving 1 Million Baht")

(Text) The minister of interior has revealed that several people have ordered tractors being sent to Laos. The minister of finance has ordered Zone 4 customs officials to conduct an urgent investigation. Officials are cooperating with merchants and preparing to squeeze major merchants for another 1 million. Building materials are being sent.

General Prayut Watanan, the deputy director of the ISOC in Muk Da Han Province, sent a letter to the commander of the 3rd Infantry Division asking him to investigate the behavior of some customs officials in Muk Da Han Province. He did this because the Provincial ISOC, the Mekong River Operations Unit and the Muk Da Han Provincial Police had received a report stating that these officials were cooperating with merchants in sending tractors, 10-wheeled trucks and various war materials to Laos in order to build Strategic Highway 9. This poses a danger to our national security. This is in accord with reports published by MATICHON.

On the morning of 15 August, General Sittis Chirarat, the minister of interior, gave an interview at the Ministry of Interior. He said that the Ministry of Finance is sending officials to conduct an investigation. It is expected that provincial officials will send a report to the Ministry of Interior.

"Many people have been this, including soldiers, policeman and ISOC officials. I do not know the details. If this is true, what authority do they have to do this? Who is doing this? This is a matter for the local security operations Command, which is subordinate to the Second Army Area," said General Sittis.

General Sittis said that, normally, Thailand grants permission to trade with Laos by opening border crossing points. Goods that are in accord with the agreements can be shipped. But concerning this matter, he is not sure whether the goods were shipped from Muk Da Han or somewhere else.

Mr Anand Yithak, the deputy minister of finance, which is responsible for the operation of the Customs Department, said in an interview with MATICHON that he is aware of this matter. He is very unhappy since this should not have happened. He is trying to make contact and check the reports with the Provincial ISOC, the police superintendent, Zone 4

customs officials and the director-general of the Customs Department in order to obtain data. But the various reports that he has received are not consistent with each other.

Mr Annalai also said that because of this, he has ordered Mr Kraisi Chatikawanit, the director-general of the Customs Department, to send officials to conduct an investigation. Mr Suranit Wattanacharoen, the Zone 4 customs officer, has already left, but no reports have been received. It will probably take awhile for reports to come in.

"As far as I know, the Thai government and Laos have an agreement [stating] that we will ship certain types of strategic materials such as tractors, tires and drugs to them. This was approved by the Ministry of Commerce. And the investigation has shown that this has happened. This is probably a misunderstanding because the goods are probably from this lot. But other types of goods may have been hidden amidst the other goods," said Mr Annalai.

However, Mr Annalai also said that if customs officials have done anything wrong as has been reported in the press, they will be severely punished. He himself will go conduct an investigation, too.

Mr Chuanlong Rattakomratt, the governor of Muk Da Han Province, said that this does not amount to anything. There have been such reports for a long time. We are investigating in order to determine whether any tractors have in fact been shipped to Laos. This is the duty of customs officials. This may involve old tractors that they have rented or purchased for use over there. He has ordered the commerce and customs units concerned to conduct an investigation.

Mr Chuanlong said that, normally, there are officials at the checkpoints to conduct inspections. It would be difficult to smuggle large items. The officials that he has questioned have denied any involvement. However, if the goods are goods that have been sent by other governments to help Laos, they can be shipped to Laos.

That same day, based on a disclosure by a high-ranking provincial official, a reporter in Muk Da Han reported that, at present, some customs officials are cooperating with merchants and are being paid off by an influential merchant in the province, that is, Mr Narongsak, the former owner of a large warehouse on the Lao side. He is engaged in activities on the Thai side valued at 1 million baht. This is because Mr Narongsak is the person who submitted the winning bid for a construction project on the Lao side worth 21 million baht. Raw materials must be sent from Thailand to carry on the construction and so it was agreed that the customs officials would be paid a percentage.

11141

CRU: 4201/190

## COLUMNIST DISCUSSES 'YELLOW RAIN' ISSUE

Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 12 Sep 83 p 4

[Article by Stephen Powell]

[Text]

**A**N INTERNATIONAL row over chemical warfare has plunged scientists into wroth debate about the intimate habits of the bee.

The row centres on serious US allegations that the Soviet Union is providing chemical weapons for use in Southeast Asia and Afghanistan, in violation of international law.

The political controversy over the charges is spawning an increasingly lively scientific debate, with scientists arguing over whether bees are partly to blame.

Prof Matthew Meselson of Harvard University raised eyebrows when he said yellow spots found on leaves in the jungles of Southeast Asia, and claimed by the US State Department as evidence of so-called yellow rain toxins, could be little more than bee excrement.

This suggestion, coming from a biologist of world renown who has advised several US governments on chemical weapons, irked the US authorities and pleased the Kremlin.

The Soviet Press was quick to report the theory, while the US State Department contemptuously dismissed it as "the great bee caper."

The State Department said the idea that yellow rain might be a natural phenomenon had been extensively studied and rejected by scientists in and out of government.

All the same, the bee theory is refusing to lie down. Julian Perry Robinson, a leading expert on chemical warfare, told Reuter here in London. "The bee theory is gathering acceptance..."

Many scientists were sceptical from the start of US claims about yellow rain.

Robinson, a chemist from Britain's Sumex University, said the State Department rushed to judgment "on evidence which simply doesn't seem to be convincing."

The State Department alleges that Soviet chemical weapons have killed more than 10,000 people in Afghanistan, Kampuchea and Laos since 1975.

Citing blood samples taken from alleged victims as recently as March this year, it says the Russians have used mycotoxins (fungal poisons) derived from a fungus called *Fusarium*.

These particular toxins do not occur naturally in Southeast Asia, according to the State Department, and samples found in Indochina are man-made weapons introduced by the Soviet Union.

However, several experts have put forward evidence that these toxins do grow naturally in the area.

The Soviet Union has denied the US charges, which have deeply divided the scientific community.

Opinions became so polarised that about 40 scientists - including experts from the US Government, Britain, Australia and Thailand - met to review the evidence.

Robinson, who took part in the conference at Cambridge, Massachusetts, said it tackled the problem of why considerable quantities of pollen were present in yellow rain samples.

And this, he said, was where the bee theory came in.

The State Department said the pollen was part of the chemical weapons payload

and used as a carrier of the poisons.

Robinson said the bee theory offered an alternative explanation. What was in the yellow spots, according to this view, was the pollen-rich droppings of bees.

Robinson said the pollen spores were empty, as if they had been digested and excreted, lending weight to the bee theory.

The theory was attacked by some scientists. Prof Chester Mirocha, a plant pathologist at the University of Minnesota, examined some leaf samples and observed:

"To cover a village with yellow spots, it would require 10,000 bees dive-bombing the place and excreting all at once."

Despite the publicity surrounding the bee theory, it still leaves intact the central mystery of why the victims died, after reporting symptoms of chest pain, vomiting and bloody diarrhoea.

In the words of Robinson, the essential question remains: "Why are these mycotoxins showing up in the blood of the alleged victims? Were they

eating the stuff or were they gassed?"

Independent analysts say the answer is still elusive and the United States has not conclusively proved its case.

One of the biggest gaps is the complete lack of munitions evidence.

Alistair Hay, a British expert who has made a special study of the yellow rain issue, told Reuters: "No single grenade or rocket has been produced to substantiate the claims that yellow rain has been used. No hardward has been found."

The yellow rain controversy is no acid academic discussion. Analysts say the row could be crucial in determining whether the world gets a treaty banning the manufacture of chemical weapons.

The use of chemicals in warfare was banned under the Geneva protocol of 1925. Now 40 nations are negotiating at Geneva to produce a treaty which would go further and ban the manufacture and stockpiling of chemical weapons.

POLLUTION RUINS SHELLFISH, COULD SPREAD TO EASTERN SEABOARD

Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 30 Jul 83 pp 1, 16

(Article) "Gulf of Thailand Is Poisoned, Oysters and Mussels Have Been Affected, Shellfish Pose a Great Danger and Can Be Fatal. Doctors Warn That Seafood Is Polluted".

(Text) Scholars and doctors have revealed that all the rivers are carrying poisonous substances into the Gulf of Thailand. This is creating problems since oysters and mussels are ingesting the poisons and people who eat them can become paralyzed. They can lose feeling of the lips, gums and tongue. Loss of feeling then spreads to other areas of the body. There may be paralysis of the muscles and the heart may stop beating. The person may die within 12 hours. This has spread to shrimp, crabs and fish. More than 60 cases have been reported.

Mr Thawarak Piyapan, an instructor in the Faculty of Science, Chulalongkorn University, gave a lecture on the topic "Death From Eating Shellfish" at the Chulachitwa Lecture Hall, Siriraj Hospital, on the afternoon of 29 July. He spoke about the poisoned environment, which is resulting in various poisonous substances being carried by the rivers and canals into the Gulf of Thailand and polluting the Gulf of Thailand. This is affecting the plant plankton. The mussels in the gulf eat this poisoned plankton, and when people eat the mussels they become paralyzed and can die if not treated in time.

Mr Thawarak said that last May, there were cases of paralysis from this type of shellfish at the mouth of the Fran River in Prachuab District, Prachuab Ekirakha Province. Before this happened, the villagers had discovered that some areas of the sea--sometimes large areas--were a yellowish color. This was referred to as "whale excrement." When the "whale excrement" drifted close in to shore, the fish living in the shallow water died. The villagers developed illnesses, and they had trouble breathing. About 2-3 days after that, they caught shellfish at the mouth of the Fran river. They ate and sold them. People who ate them developed paralysis only 15-20 minutes after eating the shellfish. They lost feeling



found their death and all were too young. They had trouble breathing and could have died if they had not received treatment immediately. That time, 40 people became ill and one 7-year-old child died.

Mr. Thaweesak said that after that, scientists took samples of the water and plankton from the mouth of the Mae River for analysis. They also examined the substances from the oysters and mussels. From this, it was learned that rats injected with the poisonous substance from the mussels died immediately. As for the substance from the oysters, this did not produce any serious symptoms. It was also found that there were residual substances from DDT-type insecticides.

The analysis of the hydrocarbon led the scientists to believe that the poisoning resulting from the consumption of mussels probably stemmed from the fact that the plankton had been poisoned by residual fertilizers that had been washed into the sea. Besides this, after examining the mussels at Ban Lam in Phetchaburi Province, it was found that the mussels contained poisonous substances that could cause paralysis.

"There is a warning in the history of the tides in the western part of the Gulf of Thailand from Phetchaburi and Prachuab, where the southwesterly monsoon winds that blow from the south to the north will cause this to happen in Phetchaburi and Nakhon Si Thammarat. Since this is the case, what can we do? This is a question that we cannot answer. We do not know what will happen in the future since we cannot control the spread of this monsoon. It happened in Japan, Japanese fishing suffered greatly. They would not eat the shellfish," said Mr. Thaweesak.

Mr. Thaweesak also said that he has been speaking out about the pollution problem for a long time now. At present, the ocean is filthy. Since various wastes are being blown into the Gulf of Thailand from the ocean and industrial plants, more and more of the plankton has become poisonous.

"It is not only the fact that the sea fish would become poisonous, but also the fact that the water from the rivers, canals and industrial effluents will be blown into the sea. It will happen again in the future and it will be a disaster," said Mr. Thaweesak.

Mr. Thaweesak said that when the polluted water spreads to other areas, it will probably be impossible to carry on the coastal piscicultural activities that are being promoted by the government since the poisonous substances now found in oysters will spread to crabs, fish and squid. And since the oysters will not be able to raise these types of marine life, this will definitely affect the economy, society and so on. This will result in food shortages, particularly shortages of seafood. The people who depend on fishing will have to migrate to the cities to find work.

"I went to visit a place where they raise cod. They told me that when the water becomes polluted, all the fish die 1-6 days after birth. If this is the case, we will have a food-shortage problem in the future."

As for whether polluted fish are safe to eat after they have been cooked, Mr. Thewissen says that the poison will remain even if the food has been cooked. However, the amount of poison in the muscle is not so reduced by washing fish several times or by boiling them in a salt-water (alkaline) solution. This will help reduce the amount of poison in the muscle.

However, if people suffer poisoning from eating muscle, i.e. they do not die within 12 hours, they can be cured. If a person becomes ill, one thing that will help is to use a muscle stimulant and a respirator to keep the patient alive.

Mr. Thewissen said that studies are also being done on cooking since there have been reports of poisoning from fish.

"When I was studying in Canada, poisoned cod were found there. If a person ate one, he would feel numbness. The consumption of cod was very bad, just as in the United States."

Dr. Marcel Desjardins, who works at the Siriraj Hospital, told some additional details about the symptoms caused by the poisonous substance found in codfish. He said that the symptoms appear within 15 minutes after the codfish are eaten. At first, people feel as if something is pinching or burning them, or they feel a numbness of the mouth, gums, tongue and throat. Then this spreads to the neck, arms, tips of the fingers, legs and ends of the toes. Later on, the person experiences pain as if struck with a pin, and this causes the person to have trouble moving his arms and legs. In severe cases, the person staggers and the throat becomes constricted. The person can speak very little or is not able to talk at all. The pulse is rapid. The person cannot urinate and feels as if he is going to vomit. In very severe cases, there is paralysis of the respiratory muscles and the person usually dies within 12 hours after symptoms first appear. But after 12 hours, the person's condition will improve. Approximately 4.5 percent of the cases die.

Some people asked how to determine if a codfish is diseased. Mr. Thewissen said that it is difficult to determine which fish are diseased. However, studies conducted this past summer have an undeveloped respiratory organ.

1978  
Date: 4/11/78

# ITALIAN-BUILT ASSAULT SHIP SAILS

Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 11 Sep 63 p 15

[Article by Sermsak K. Pradit]

[Text] HMS Songkhla which arrived in Thailand last Monday is the second ship under the same name for the Royal Thai Navy and one of the three assault ships build for Thailand by a dockyard in Venice, Italy.

The first HMS Songkhla which was a torpedo ship was built by a dockyard under the name of Cantieri-Riuniti dell' Adriatico in Italy in a contract signed with the RIN on July 23, 1935 at the price of 1.3 million baht.

The first HMS Songkhla was involved in several battles and the prominent one was the naval battle at Koh (Island) Chang in the seaboard province of Trat. It was a battle against Indochina (France) in 1941 and it was finally destroyed and sunk by a French warship which was more than ten times bigger in size at Koh Ngarm.

A contract with Italy to build the second HMS Songkhla was signed simultaneously with another one for HMS Chonburi on November 3, 1979 by the then navy commander-in-chief Adm Kavi Singha. The price is US\$65,620,000 (about 1,309 million baht).

**T**RAVELLING 45 days in the sea from Italy to Thailand could be an enjoyable journey. Sailors aboard HMS Songkhla who arrived to a grand welcome in the southern province of Songkhla last Monday would rather describe it as an "unforgettable" trip.

The voyage that took 45 crewmen 45 days could be short but it was long enough to nearly take away the lives of some of them in the rough sea.

It could also mean a loss for the nation of more than 500 million baht budget if the mission to take the assault ship back home from its dock in Italy failed.

The ship which had taken Italians more than three years to build arrived in Thailand last Monday (Sept 5) and a big ceremony to welcome it and its crewmen was held in the southern port of Songkhla.

There were cheers and jubilation among people who celebrated the arrival of HMS Songkhla but few people knew about the shocking adventure its sailors had gone through in the high sea.

"We nearly lost our lives and the entire ship in the sea. Luck was, however, on our side," said a navy officer to one of his friends who welcomed him on board HMS Songkhla.

His statement was brief but it promptly lighted the fire of curiosity among his friends and then came a long story on the 45-day exciting journey on board HMS Songkhla.

Capt Pratheep Chuen-arom, RTN, skipper of HMS Songkhla, described the trip as the most shocking he had ever experienced and "this was the first time I was so scared of death."

Here is a first-hand account by Capt Pratheep on the experience and preparations for the trip.

It took the Royal Thai Navy nearly two years in its preparations to receive the ship. Forty-five sailors were carefully recruited and many were sent overseas to be trained on how to man and control equipment on board the ship. After the training came the time when we anxiously waited for our trip to Italy to bring back HMS Songkhla to Thailand.

On May 15 this year, all the crewmen, led by its commander Lt Commander Chirarak Narkmee, RTN, left for Venice, Italy and the great journey back home began on July 23.

We were quite worried in the first few days because the equipment on board the ship were very new to us despite the fact that we had undergone training to operate them. The training was mostly concentrated on theory and not practice.

The route back home from Italy which was new to all of us was another challenge. Most of the sea routes, be it the Red Sea, Mediterranean, Adriatic or Suez were also new to us.

The entire route at a distance of 8,000 miles was the longest and most adventurous for me in my 10 years of service in the navy.

Most crewmen began to relax in the next few days when they got familiar with the operation on board HMS Songkhla and our con-

centration was on Port Said in Egypt — our first stop.

The sea was quiet and peaceful and we arrived at the destination in the next few days without any trouble. We spent three days in Egypt and most of our crewmen were impressed by the world-famous pyramid and Sphinx.

Our next stop was Saudi Arabia and we safely arrived in Jeddah via Suez Canal and the Red Sea.

Our trip became "apicy" after we left Jeddah. HMS Songkhla encountered the first storm and it started to vacillate like a vehicle being driven up and down a hill. The storm was from underneath the sea. On the surface the sea was completely calm but some "furious storms" down below kept the ship swaying back and forth.

We were in the sea off Somalia and Sudan. The storm and wind were strong and most crewmen were so tired that we thought we might have to steer the ship to Somalia for an overnight stop there. We, however, ended up in Djibouti which was shorter than our planned third stop in Oman.

From Oman to South Yemen, we were completely in the dark on the weather we were to encounter. We merely knew that there would be mild to strong wind but we decided to pursue the trip.

The wind was unexpectedly strong. It was so strong that no one could sleep, or even lie down. Food could not be cooked. Boiled eggs were the only available food on board at that time. The waves were 15-20 feet high and we started asking each other if the ship would

capsize and if we would make it to the nearest port.

It was the third consecutive day in the sea on our third leg and most of us were extremely tired. We received a report that the weather ahead of us, about 20 miles on our left side to the nearest port, was bad and there were plenty of small islands in the area.

In the midst of sailors' fear and shock, a crewman steered the helm toward a wrong direction, causing the entire ship to swerve to the left while a round of strong wave splashed into the ship from the right side.

The ship immediately lost its balance and was turned into an angle

of 45 degrees.

Sailors aboard were all thrown to one side and the ship was in the position of 45 degrees for about 15 seconds - the time when most of us thought the ship would definitely overturn.

Luck was on our side. There was no more storm during that second of crisis and the ship returned to its normal position.

The fear of death immediately struck most of us.

The ship later moved slowly at a speed of 2-3 knot for about 12 hours before we arrived in Oman the next morning.

Many British sailors in Oman were surprised to see us arrived

safely with our ship and they kept asking us how we managed to sail HMS Songkhla through such a crazy storm in the sea.

Well, it was also a surprise for all of us. We didn't really know how we managed to escape death in the furious sea.

The shocking adventure ended after our arrival in Oman and, from there, we continued our trip to Bombay, Colombo, Penang and finally Songkhla on Sept 5.

It's an experience all the 45 of us will never forget! (Note HMS Songkhla spent a few days in Songkhla before leaving for its permanent home in Sattahip.)

BRIDGE

FORWARD, FOR CHAPARRAL MISSILE--The command is that if the navy is interested in the Chaparral missile, which is used to shoot down aircraft. At 1000 hours on 28 May, Admiral James O. Thompson, the PTN CINC, visited the Chaparral naval installation, which is carrying on operations against pirates. He distributed goods to the sailors and said he made the trip this time to say goodbye before he retired. He wanted to thank the sailors for their good cooperation in carrying on operations. After that, Admiral Thompson revealed that he had gone to the United States to inspect a plant that produces weapons and Chaparral missiles, which is a small anti-aircraft missile that can be attached to the armored vehicles used by marine units of the USMC and be easily carried. Besides this, this missile is inexpensive--costing about \$1 million--when compared with the cost of an aircraft. However, Admiral Thompson said that if we negotiate, they will probably agree to purchase this weapon. If we have the money, we can purchase four weapons immediately, but we must first discuss the matter of money. (Text) (Source: NAVY, in Thai 29 Jul 81 p. 1) 11941

1200 240000

## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### CAMPAIGN AGAINST REACTIONARIES IN PRECINCT 11 STEPPED UP

Hanoi DAI DOAN KET in Vietnamese 20 Jul 83 pp 4-5

[Article by Ngoc Dan: "Fostering People's Strength"]

[Text] The people's strength has turned streets into strongholds--a great asset for building national defense strength at the precinct level. Given the new situation created by the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage, what did Precinct 11 in Hu Chi Minh City do to foster the people's strength toward maintaining political security and social order?

This past May, during our visit to Precinct 11, we found a vivid answer to that question in the leadership and creative activities of local party, administration, Fatherland Front, and mass organization officials. The movement of the entire people engaged in security work has given rise to a vitality which, in turn, has led to quiet exploits in maintaining productive labor achievements and promoting an ever-increasing wholesome lifestyle.

As part of the process of socialist transformation and construction, a fierce struggle between the old and the new is raging in Precinct 11. Aside from striking accomplishments, there are quite a few negative phenomena in economic management, circulation and distribution and market management. Stubborn elements of the exploiting class, as well as homegrown capitalistic economic tendencies, have tried to make a comeback. Speculators and reactionaries moved heaven and earth to resuscitate decadent and reactionary cultural and artistic activities. The plot of American imperialists and Beijing reactionaries, their shrewdness notwithstanding, has been exposed. Their plot included sly contacts with, and assistance to, antirevolutionary organizations, recruiting even common-law and economic criminals, aimed at undermining our economy, distorting party policies, and whipping up negativism and dissatisfaction. Making hay out of the fact that over 50 percent of residents of Precinct 11 are ethnic Chinese, the enemy stirred narrow-minded nationalism and caused disunity....

Precinct 11 party, administration, and Fatherland Front officials, promptly aware of the enemy's wicked scheme, have kept the 204,000 residents posted on it, urging them resolutely to defeat the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage. Resolutions passed by party committee echelons at precinct and basic levels have mentioned specifically what must be done to bring about a wealthy economy, stable political installations, a strong national defense and security and a developed cultural and social livelihood.



In utilizing the entire people for security protection, it is essential for Precinct 11 to detect promptly enemy plots and tricks, and educate cadres, party members and the people to become increasingly, and volunteer for taking part in urban, enterprise and street protection. To do so, each street block unit, each ward, as well as the entire precinct, must be transformed into a fortress, from which attacks are launched on all stripes of thugs, social vices, intelligence agents, spies, reactionaries, and psywar perpetrators.

The enemy of the revolution has many cunning plots up their sleeves. Wherever negativism exists, they bend over backward to create "hostile political zones." They operate clandestinely among the people. In daily life, some puppet army-men, opposed to political reeducation, disseminate mischievous hoaxes to guide activities at the grassroots onto a wrong track, thus giving rise to performances that run counter to state positions and policies. That is why it is necessary for precinct officials to foster the people's self-awareness, making them understand clearly all policies and works right at the basic level, and relying on them and their revolutionary consciousness to exterminate negative elements. It is not by coincidence that Tuyet, a schoolmistress, met with precinct administration officials to report on the dark activities of a number of reactionaries intent on infiltrating the street block organization. Mrs Nam Trong, in Ward 21, has struggled against puppet army-men opposed to political reeducation, and engaged in unlawful business.... Only in this silent struggle can one see fully the people's strength. Many street block units have relied on the laboring people to build a network of activities capable of ensuring political security and social order. In past years, Precinct 11 has set up 88 street defense committees with thousands of participants, and has strengthened each street block unit with a nucleus called "safe street block unit."

With safe street block units acting as a prime mover of the movement to mobilize the people to defend the nation's security, Precinct 11 has transformed weak wards into advanced ones. So far, 18 out of 21 wards have been recognized as strong, in terms of political security and social order. A case in point is Ward 20, which has come from behind to reach 5th place on the precinct's list of progressive wards. After reorganizing 50 street block units, Ward 20 has eliminated a number of reactionary infiltrators.

A number of malcontents feigned drunkenness and threaten good citizens. "You have been identified," they would say, "and the time of truth will come." However, their menace could not shake the people's revolutionary spirit. A number of reactionary organizations, posing as religious groups, have also been exposed and thwarted by the people. After the administration, the front, and women's and youth unions have found employment for 7,000 people, mostly youths, at small and handicraft installations and new economic zones in the coastal areas; thugs and swindlers have gradually been isolated, and deprived of their traditional "staging areas." Nearly 300 production installations left behind by their owners have been put back into stable production, under joint management, by precinct committees and sectors. Over 1,500 youths, upon completion of their military obligation, have returned, nearly all of whom have found employment, with the help of precinct and ward administration and front officials.

By fostering the people's role in the movement to mobilize everyone to defend the fatherland's security, and by developing the economy to make the people's livelihood more and more stable, Precinct 11 has laid a firm and strong groundwork for defeating the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage.

These exploits of Precinct 11 in the new battlefield are closely linked to the maturity of a key force--our security combatants. Lt Col La Minh Canh, Precinct 11 public security commander, told us that since 1982, the precinct has built the ranks of public security cadres and combatants in coordination with the people's movement. In addition to personnel serving as the core of that movement at the precinct, area police are assigned to wards and street block units. Carrying out Public Security Service resolutions, both men and women agents have visited every family, every alley, to mobilize the people. Guided by fruitful contacts with the people's laboring life, they have submitted to party, administration, front, and mass organization committee echelons, thoughtful suggestions on how to care for the people's daily needs.

In wards 2, 3, 8, 9, 11 and 20, low-lying and frequently flooded areas along narrow alleys now have sewers and spacious and clean passageways. For the first time in decades, deep alleys in wards 8 and 11 have begun to have electric light.

We know that Precinct 11 public security has recorded many fine achievements in maintaining the people's trust and love, trust defeating the enemy plot to create disunity between the public security force and the people. Quite a few cadres and combatants embody the attributes of public security personnel--dedication to work, integrity, purity and resolve in the face of the enemy. The people have wholeheartedly extolled the examples set by Pham Thi Xo, Le Nhat Tan, Le Thi Shu Y and Nguyen Manh Luc, who were named emulation warriors and "determined-to-win" combatants for many years in a row.

Our unexpected meeting with Precinct 11 police took place in a friendly atmosphere. According to 3d Lt Vo Van Phuong, most ward residents are poor laboring people. In the past, order and security were violated many times, and although the people knew the identities of counterrevolutionary lackeys of imperialism, nobody dared expose them, for fear of reprisals. Determined to fight the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage, the police have relied on street block people, who in 1982 supplied them with 26 political reports, 165 penal ones, and 28 economic ones, about the activities of reactionaries and criminals. Based on that information, ward public security have investigated and thwarted many damaging cases. A typical one involved the arrest of Nguyen Van Kim, a puppet army special-mission officer before the liberation, who has lied about his background, and has taken part in a counterrevolutionary organization. He was arrested while distributing opposition leaflets. Illegal traders, conspiring with accomplices in defense industry production installations to steal rubber, have also been nabbed, etc.

Vo Van Phuong acquainted us with Senior Sgt Phan Thi San, an illustration of the spirit of dedication to the people. She was in charge of area 3, street block 2, with nearly 200 households. A ward resident since 1976, she was familiar with the face of every senior citizen and child there. In recent days,

she diligently uncovered a number of unlawful residents. In 1982, the local people helped her arrest an entire gang of robbers and the ringleaders of two groups engaged in smuggling people out of the country. The area under San's control includes a housing complex for puppet army officers, which police dared not touch in the past. Now, in firm control of the area, San has full knowledge of all activities of a few elements, who have not really given up opposing the people and serving as lackeys of imperialism.

In the ward, there are Mr Tien Tho Doan, an ethnic Chinese, and Mr Tran Mao with no financial support, and in addition is mentally ill and has a broken arm. San enthusiastically took care of them, and mobilized the people in the neighborhood to give them rice and money to buy medication.

We know that San and her husband are both security agents, and have had financial difficulties. But, in daily life, San, like many of her colleagues, has strived to avoid being lured by wealth. She has refused all gifts offered by the people, who wanted to thank her for her assistance, or simply nurtured a dark design. In 1982, Precinct 11 security personnel turned down a total of 24 bribery attempts, amounting to tens of thousands of dong. Each month since the beginning of the year, similar refusals have taken place. Since public security personnel operate independently and alone, enemies and bad elements have used malicious schemes to corrupt and "neutralize" them. They would begin with offering a cigarette, and end up with a bicycle, or a motorcycle, as soon as their quarries have been entrapped. Indeed, corruption is unavoidable; but it can be affirmed that, in this silent struggle, nearly all local cadres and combatants have stood their ground. This was credited partly to their own effort, but also, and largely, to their reliance on the people, who trust them, love them, and protect them. When Trinh Ngoc Hien, economic police squad chief, arrested Y for illegally boarding 2 tons of chemicals, he was offered 20,000 dong in cash. But he confiscated the bribe money and gave it to the administration. Two days later, while inspecting a plastic production installation in Ward 8, he uncovered the fact that the owner has violated the contract by purchasing first-grade raw materials from the state while using discards for production. The owner tried to give him 10,000 dong; Trinh Ngoc Hien straight forwardly rejected the bribe, issued a warning, then brought the money to the precinct people's committee.

Recently, ward 10, known in the precinct for its movement of the entire people taking part in security work, has taken many good steps to defeat the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage. Le Nhat Tan, the 33-year-old ward public security deputy commander, candidly told us, "Well, you're late. Nam, the ward public security commander, is now with street block units to collect the people's suggestions. As for other officials, they are attending a meeting to extol those who have given up drinking."

Talked about the policy of collecting criticisms from the ward people, Le Nhat Tan enthusiastically said, "As in all wards of the precinct, here we hold periodically criticism and self-criticism sessions, within our organization and before the people. Each quarter, street block units hold meetings for the people to criticize area police, and resolutely strengthen weaknesses, in order to create close unity between police and party, administration and mass organ-

ization committee echelons and especially the people in street blocks. We see this as a very fundamental requirement in internal building. And, as a result, the enemy plot of causing disunity between public security and the people has failed.

The movement of the entire people taking part in defending the fatherland's security, and in defeating the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage, has achieved success in Precinct 11, because the local leadership knows how to foster the people's very great strength. In Precinct 11, there still are difficulties which need remedy; however, in our judgment, in this city area replete with intricate problems, the effort to mobilize the people to defend local security is a correct one, and since this is a very creative effort, capable of attracting active popular participation, an enormous aggregate strength has been created. As a result, the people in Precinct 11 can defeat all of the enemies' Machiavellian plots.

9213

CSO: 4209/519

## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

### BRIEFS

SUPPORT FOR AFGHAN GOVERNMENT AFFIRMED--On 6 August 1983, the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs issued the following statement: "On 31 July 1983, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan issued a statement condemning the Chinese foreign minister, during his recent visit to Pakistan, for publicly pledging support for the Afghan rebels, crudely interfering with Afghanistan's internal affairs. "The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam wholly supports the correct stance and attitude of good will of the Afghan Government, as stated in its declaration of 31 July 1983, which resolutely condemned the plots and activities of Chinese authorities, in cahoots with U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces, aimed at interfering with Afghan internal affairs, undermining the peace building undertaking of the Afghan people, and causing a tense situation in southwestern Asia; and which demanded that they immediately stop these untoward plots and activities." [Article: "Support the Correct Stance and Attitude of Good Will of the Afghan Government"] [Excerpt] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 7 Aug 83 p 1] 9213

CSO: 4209/519

## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### HO CHI MINH CITY PROMOTES PARTY DEVELOPMENT, EXPANSION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Aug 83 p 3

[Article: "Ho Chi Minh City Drafts Party-Building Plan"]

[Text] The party organizations and party chapters within the Ho Chi Minh City party organization were linking party building with consolidating and making the basic party organizations stable and strong. Almost all of them had their own plans, quarterly and annual, for party development.

Political and ideological education, raising of the knowledge of the party among the masses and mobilization of mass organizations for participation in the party-building task drew the attention of party committee echelons. Trade unions, the Youth Union and associations of women and farmers, through the socialist emulation movements and implementation of the major party positions and policies, such as the agricultural cooperativization movement, the regulations on industrial and commercial taxes, the military obligation law, etc., were looking for outstanding people to recommend to party chapters for advanced training, which would make them qualified for being accepted into the party. Many party organizations and chapters gave specific responsibilities to party members for developing the party. The party organizations of the 1st, 3rd, 5th and 10th precincts and Tan Binh District and of Phuoc Long, Thanh Cong and Thang Loi Textile Mills were doing a good job in training people for admission to the party and creating a source for party development among the people who directly took part in production. The Phuoc Long Textile Mill party organization sent more party members in its offices and committees to the shops where there were few or no party members, thus creating favorable conditions for party members to work closely with the masses and, through the production realities, to find outstanding people as potential party members.

In the last 6 months, the Ho Chi Minh City party organization admitted 1,019 new members, including 770 outstanding Youth Union members and 105 workers directly involved in production.



## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### DEALING WITH SERIOUS WRONGDOINGS BY PARTY CADRES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Aug 83 p 3

[Article by Tran Phuong: "An Experience in Dealing With Serious Wrongdoings by Cadres in Charge"]

[Text] In the last few years, the party committee echelons in L. Province were actively assuming leadership over expelling from the party any unqualified members. The provincial VCP Committee handled 9 party members being service chiefs and deputy chiefs and 5 heads of offices, who had taken advantage of their positions and authorities and committed serious wrongdoings: the chiefs of the Water Conservancy Service and Grain Service, who had taken large quantities of raw materials and materials and had used the state's means to build their own houses; the deputy chief of the Commercial Service and the head of the Food and Agricultural Products Corporation, who had used 10 out of 30 tons of powdered milk in their own business in violation of procedures and policies; the chief and deputy chief of the Industrial Service and a number of cadres in the Statistics Subdepartment, Wounded Soldiers and Social Service, Agricultural Service, etc., who had misused the socialist properties and had been irresponsible in doing their work. Those were the results of a complex struggle which had been conducted carefully and meticulously to clean up the party ranks.

In order to handle those cases in an accurate, just, clean and timely manner, the provincial VCP Committee set up a guidance committee, assigned the standing committee members some part of the work by being in charge of certain blocks and sectors and at the same time set up control teams consisting of cadres from party committees and the administration and a number of leading and professional cadres of the sectors concerned.

The basic matter here was the need for every party chapter and party organization to clearly determine the qualifications of party members in the unit. Through periodical reviews of fulfillment of their regular tasks, cadres and party members had recourse to self-criticisms and self-classification, with



the collectives offering their own opinion. But in the case of the key leading cadres who had committed wrongdoings, their self-criticisms and criticisms were far from sharp. Party members were reluctant to be critical as they were afraid of being harassed and beaten. In a party chapter, two party members being service chief and deputy chief who had committed serious wrongdoings and would deserve being expelled from the party actually were considered qualified in a party members-classifying vote with 100 percent of the votes being positive. The party members there were still afraid that if some action were not taken all the way, the people who were actively involved in it would be harassed and beaten.

Being aware of the above-mentioned situation, in the case of the party chapters and party organizations that had complex problems, the member of the standing committee or party committee of the province in charge of this matter met in person several times with party members to let them know the firm leadership position of the committee in handling the cases of cadres having taken advantage of their positions and authorities and committed wrongdoings, and at the same time to determine in a clear-cut manner the responsibilities of each and every cadre and party member in this struggle. As a result, party members criticized themselves and others more effectively and boldly analyzed the wrongdoings of the party members who were leading cadres.

Party chapters and party organizations also organized for the masses meetings where they could offer their opinion on party building and criticisms on cadres and party members. In the Grain and Water Conservancy Services, the masses offered many ideas and provided additional documents which helped to make correct conclusions about party members' qualifications. As to the cases that involved the hierarchy in districts, stations, farms, enterprises, etc., the leadership of the province, along with party chapters and party organizations, held conferences and invited those party members who were the cadres in charge of corporations, offices, stations, farms, enterprises, stores, etc. to attend and to offer their own opinion about the wrongdoings of those service chiefs. That way the provincial leadership was able to learn about additional cases and incidents involving the chiefs of the Grain and Water Conservancy Services: they had taken advantage of their authorities, brought home many quintals of rice, taken materials from enterprises and made up false documents on some ghost projects in order to get money from the state for their personal spending. It also met with other cadres, party members and people outside of the party to hear from them the stories that had not been told at meetings and to collect accurate documents which would lead to clear-cut conclusions.

Cadres and civil servants from organs and units offered sincere and frank ideas and criticisms about cadres and party members. Many cases and incidents were quickly reviewed and helped to correctly establish the qualifications of party members. In a number of party chapters within the Water Conservancy

Service party organization, there had been at the beginning 100 percent of the votes asserting that the chief of the service was a fully qualified party member. But after many conferences where criticisms were raised and facts were revealed, the party members there began to boldly fight the wrongdoings and undoubtedly found that he no longer was qualified as a party member.

The common wrongdoing committed by those party members who were backward and deviant leading cadres was to take advantage of their authorities; to use public properties as their private ones; and to wrongly implement management, distribution and business policies and procedures. Many cadres, party members and the masses had repeatedly sent letters to the superior echelons to denounce these chiefs and deputy chiefs. But for years the responsible organs had failed to resolve the problem. As a result, the mass movement was declining and internal solidarity was being adversely affected while the people who had committed the wrongdoings were engaging more deeply in wrongdoings; other cadres and party members did not dare to fight back, for fear they would be harassed and beaten. The administration managed things there in a loose manner; the party organization there was weak, with the masses having no confidence.

Those party members who had taken advantage of their positions and authorities usually resorted to very cunning and sophisticated tricks to cover up their wrongdoings either directly or indirectly and through many aspects and stages. Consequently, control and inspection must rely on the party-organizational system and on a coordination with professional organs to become effective in making sound determination and conclusions and resolving the problem in a clear-cut manner. The control committee within the Provincial VCP Committee spent a lot of time to provide leadership over this matter. Control teams drafted plans and adopted the right action and measures for each case and incident. Every job was put in the framework of carrying out the overall task to fulfill the work plan. The control work clearly showed the responsibilities of the high and low echelons, of the collectives and individuals.

The case of the chief of the Grain Service involved control work that lasted several months through several stages. In the first round of action, 9 cadres had to spend over 2 months to complete a basic survey of the internal situation in the sector and to have initial conclusions about the nature and extent of the service chief's wrongdoings. After 2 months (second step) of continued determination, the control teams combined all reports into a document sent to the responsible organ. In the third step, after the party chapter had met for a day to make analyses, the control teams reviewed all of the facts that had been fully substantiated in order to make conclusions. But the violator had not fully understood a number of points. The guidance committee decided to repeat the control work and held a fourth conference to review the matter. After a year of reinvestigation and of letting the violator think it over, the

party chapter conference was convened again and made decisions on each point. Faced with clear evidences, that cadre had to admit his wrongdoings and weaknesses. The party chapter decided to expel him from the party and recommended to the superior echelons the removal from his service chief position and reimbursement to the state of the amount of 43,000 dong, which he had taken through being corrupt.

The provincial party committee was determined to resolve in a clear-cut manner the cases of party members having taken advantage of their positions of authority and violated the law, no matter when such violations were committed, now or in recent years. It provided direct leadership in the key units, important economic sectors and other units where there were complex cases and incidents.

Collective discussions in party committee echelons to arrive at unanimous recognition of degree of severity and form of disciplinary action were very necessary.

In the past, in a number of cases and incidents, because of a lack of collective discussions among the party committee echelons or among the provincial level and the sectors and ministries concerned, a lack of unanimity at the time conclusions were drawn about the extent of the wrongdoings and the form of disciplinary action, as no clear-cut action was taken and the cases were allowed to prolong, a situation was created in which the party members who had committed the wrongdoings but were not yet punished were able to seek to harass and beat those cadres and party members who had denounced them. In the case of the party members who were the province's cadres and had committed serious wrongdoings, the province and the sector in charge carefully discussed the responsibilities to be divided between the locality and the sector and came to an agreement about the plan, action and measures regarding the disciplinary action to be taken. In the case of the chief of the Water Conservancy Service, the province had a meeting with the minister and vice minister of water conservancy to discuss the way to deal with the case and obtained their agreement. The minister then invited the Water Conservancy Service chief to come to see him and pointed out what was right and what was wrong in the chief's behavior. In this way many cases and incidents were resolved in a prompt and clear-cut manner, with accurate and objective conclusions, which served as a basis for affirming the qualifications of party members and imposing an appropriate disciplinary action on the violators involved.

The provincial party committee has been able to learn interesting lessons on cadre and party member work from its handling the cases of party members having taken advantage of their positions of authority and committed wrongdoings. In addition to organizing the fulfillment of the political tasks of

branches and units, the party committee echelons and administrations must continuously attach importance to the management of cadres and party members and pay attention to having some control over the party members who are leading and management cadres and at the same time raising the capabilities and qualities of cadres and party members and raising the quality of party activities, self-criticisms and criticisms coupled with organizing the masses for participation in party building and in criticizing and observing cadres and party members. The control work in connection with cadres and party members fulfilling their tasks must be permanent and strict, with coordination between high and low echelons and between party organizations and workers, and must be aimed at individual sectors and units to discover and to prevent in time cadres and party members, particularly the leading and management cadres, from taking advantage of their positions and authorities to commit wrongdoings.

END

CNO: 11011522

## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### TRAINING COURSE FOR KEY DISTRICT CADRES HELD

Hanoi NHAN DAN In Vietnamese 14 Aug 83 p 1

[Unattributed article: "Inservice Training of Key District Level Cadres Regarding State Management Understanding"]

[Text] On the afternoon of 12 August, the Central School of Administration which operates directly under the Council of Ministers, has organized the closing ceremony for the eighth inservice session regarding state management understanding reserved for key cadres from the district people's committees.

Attending the session were 210 comrade cadres holding key functions in the people's committees of 164 districts, district towns and cities directly under the province level from Binh Tri Thien out north; of the number 42 are comrade chairmen, 72 deputy chairmen, 45 comrade secretaries and 53 cadres from the minority nationalities. This is the first session involving cadres recruited by the Organization Committee of the Party Central Committee on the basis of projecting, training and inservicing cadres in serving the needs for building the districts and strengthening them in the new situation.

After three months of study, the key cadres of district people's committees have been given basic and systematic inservice training with regard to understanding the government, the law, and the socialist legal institutions; the general lines and policies of the Party; state management; district building and strengthening the district level with regard to its role, function, tasks and rights; organization and working methods of district level government, and the government management work of the district people's committee.

In the process of studying, the above key cadres of district and district town people's committees have studied the resolutions of the Council of Ministers regarding district building and strengthening district level administration.

Comrade To Huu, member of the Political Bureau of the Party and Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers, visited and talked with the class.

1751

CSO: 4209/520

## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### HANOI SAVINGS FUNDS GENERATE LARGE DEPOSIT EXCESSES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Aug 83 p 2

[ Article by Ta Hoang Anh of the State Bank: "Mobilizing Cash Savings in Hanoi" ]

[ Text ] Hanoi is a locality where in the last few years there was a rather strong movement to put money into savings. As of 30 June 1983, the savings excesses in the municipality totaled more than 400 million dong, or one-eighth of the nationwide figure and a per capita average of 180 dong. In the first 6 months of this year alone, the savings excesses in the municipality increased by 47 million dong, the highest figure acquired by a unit.

Hanoi has more than 1 million people making savings, with the majority of them being cadres, workers, civil servants, troops and working people. It has 7 wards and districts having acquired excesses of more than 10 million dong and 18 villages, more than 1 million dong; Hoan Kiem Ward has had an excess of 105 million dong, or a per capita average of 661 dong. Yen So Village (Thanh Tri District) has acquired an excess of 4 million dong, or a per capita average of 625 dong, which is among the highest in the country.

Under the direct leadership of the Municipal VCP Committee and People's Committee, the Municipal Socialist Savings Fund and the Savings Mobilization Committee have been adopting many propaganda and educational measures to arouse the people's patriotism and love for socialism. Everybody has clearly seen that while the economic situation still encounters many difficulties, making savings deposits would be making his own small realistic contribution to building the country and building a prosperous and beautiful capital city.

In Phuc Tho and Ba Vi Districts, many people who raise cattle and hogs have put from 10,000 to 20,000 dong into the savings fund. In the urban wards, many families have put in thousands of dong since they were doing secondary jobs, such as weaving woolen materials, making lacquer paintings, and so on.



The movement to "raise hogs for savings," "raise chickens for savings" and "plant trees for savings" is spreading among many families.

Currently the municipality has 16 zone savings funds, 91 savings desks, 945 people in charge in organs and enterprises, 1,380 deposit-accepting representatives and 950 money-collecting teams all over its wards and districts to serve the people. They always improve their work in order to satisfy the need for making it civilized, courteous and scientific and do their best to avoid causing inconveniences to customers; at the same time, the cases of those cadres and civil servants having worked in an irresponsible manner, having had negative action, having become corrupt, and so on would be handled in a very strict way.

The Hanoi savings funds are also responsible for paying wounded soldiers and social allowances to tens of thousands of people and serving nearly 3,000 business households having opened private deposit accounts. At the same time, they are trying to overcome any shortcomings and weaknesses in order to serve the people even better and thus to contribute to building the country and building a civilized, prosperous and beautiful capital city.

5598

CSO: 4209/522



## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### CASH MANAGEMENT PROCEDURES TO BE MORE STRICTLY OBSERVED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Aug 83 p 2

[Article by Xuan Sinh: "Initial Results in Cash Management"]

[Text] After the state had adopted a new economic management policy, many sectors, localities and basic-level units underwent initial changes in monetary management. Some localities like Quang Nam-Da Nang, Vung Tau-Con Dao Special Zone, Dong Thap, Ha Son Binh, Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City, etc. were linking stepping up production and circulation of goods with strengthening management and gradually restoring order in monetary work. Dong Thap Province determined the levels of money to be left in funds and to be spent as cash for the organs and economic units located in its districts and cities, and at the same time handled a number of cases of violating the cash management procedures. In many localities, the bank branches mobilized in time the leadership of local VCP committees and administrations and worked closely with all sectors; by means of strict cash management measures, flexibly implemented the policy of granting privileges and imposing punishment in connection with cash, credit, payment and interest rate; and helped all enterprises and cooperatives to consolidate the socialist profit-and-loss accounting system. In the past, in some localities the party committee echelons and administrations had been forcing the basic-level banks to grant loans and cash expenses, but this phenomenon recently was put to an end. In the first 6 months of this year, there was a considerable decrease in the number of cases of deliberately raising purchase prices and paying cash -- sometimes up to hundreds of thousands of dong -- for goods purchased in other localities, which all disturbed the market. The fact that there were simultaneous changes in stepping up production and improving distribution and circulation, combined with strengthening market and cash management in different organs, committees and sectors, was due to a decrease of cash overspending, or to more receiving than spending of cash, in the first 6 months of 1983 in a number of provinces and municipalities.

Beside some encouraging progresses, the negative phenomena in cash management in many localities still remained. The common phenomena were leaving money in funds without spending it, spending cash beyond the allowed limit, letting individuals or other units borrow from public funds, using money from sales of goods to pay wages and capital construction expenses, buying with cash goods in other localities and spending hundreds of thousands of dong each time, and so on. A check of cash spending in a number of localities revealed the following: In Tien Giang, a lumber enterprise had kept in its fund as of 31 March 1983 1,163,750 dong, a sum hundreds of times larger than the one allowed by the bank; a district people's committee had up to hundreds of thousands of dong in regular cash kept in a variety of funds; the Tien Lang (Hai Phong) General Marketing Corporation at one time carried 800,000 dong to Ho Chi Minh City to buy goods; the Technical Equipment General Department (Ministry of Agriculture) requested the Dac Lac Agricultural State-operated Corporation, with which it had signed a contract for repairs and maintenance of machinery, to pay a cash part of 1.3 million dong; many marketing cooperatives in Dong Nai, Minh Hai and Tien Giang Provinces spent 80-90 percent of the money obtained from sales of goods in violation of regulations; the Ben Cat District (Song Be Province) People's Committee approved a loan of 2.3 million in cash from the Thuan An 3-2 Sugar Enterprise for the Level-3 Commercial Corporation to go to Ho Chi Minh City to do business and to make profit, which would be shared among the cadres, workers and civil servants in the district.

Monetary management in general and cash management in particular are part of the overall economic management and are directly related to the social reproduction process. The fact that economic units fail to put all of their cash receipts in the bank, do not observe the regulations on fund ceilings and cash spending, have their own bank accounts but still request one another to pay with cash, take money from public funds to lend to one another, fail to give all of their products to the state commerce and spend money irrationally in production, business and capital construction, and so on has boosted the costs of products and increased circulation expenses. Thus production and business are separated from the management of capital and cash; the interests of units from the common interests of society, thus worsening the lack of balance in the money-goods-capital relationships. As cash is scattered and escapes the control of the state, the state will not be able to control goods, a fact that results in a decrease of the goods funds of the organized market, directly affects the management of the market and prices and makes it more difficult to stabilize the living conditions of the people, particularly our cadres, workers, civil servants and armed forces.

In order to restore within a short time order in the monetary and payment field and to contribute to restoring order in distribution and circulation, the sectors in charge, administrations at different levels and management

sectors like the banking and finance, public security and judiciary sectors must strengthen inspection and control and strictly and justly handle those units and individuals having violated the cash management principle and procedures. Any serious violations must be subject to fines and prosecution. Strict discipline is one of the urgent measures to be taken to consolidate the economic management system in general and the management of cash in particular.

5598

CSO: 4209/522

## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### HO CHI MINH CITY REORGANIZES GRAIN MARKET

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Aug 83 pp 1, 4

[Unattributed article: "Ho Chi Minh City Reforms and Manages the Grain Market, Expands Rice-selling Distributor Network in the Subwards and Villages--Many Provinces and Cities Have Begun To Do Well the Work of Protecting Communication Lines"]

[Text] Together with supplying rice rations in accordance with set criteria, Ho Chi Minh City has also organized the business of selling rice to those who do not belong to the categories entitled to rice rations and to those visitors who spend a few days in the city at guaranteed business prices. The grain business corporation is entitled to buy rice in a number of provinces in the Mekong Delta. It has rapidly organized the network of retail rice sellers, rearranged and reformed the private grain market. By now, with the cooperation of various echelons in the Women's Association, the corporation has been able to build the rice business network all the way down into the street block cells. At the end of June 1983 there were already 1,794 retail rice dealer agents. The establishment of rice purchase cards at guaranteed business prices for each household that would secure an average quota of 9 kilograms per person per month has gradually fallen into a pattern in many districts, thus contributing to stabilizing the daily meals of the workers. The reorganization, rearrangement, selection and utilization of private merchants to sell rice have reaped initial results. The grain business corporation has coordinated with the various committees, sectors and the local authorities to have a firm grasp of the rice trade in the key markets so as to manage its sales and purchases and its tax; to organize and so control the situation as to prevent the race and competition in buying and selling, which causes price squeezes and throws confusion into the rice market at a number of other localities. A number of experienced private merchants have been organized into collection and purchase cells, into dealer agents, or are helped to go into production. By now the unorganized rice market has been reduced in size and the grain prices no longer fluctuate wildly.

To continue stabilizing and reforming the grain market, the city continues to come up with many measures to stabilize the norms of grain collection and purchase in the provinces of the Mekong Delta, as allowed by the center, to

consolidate and raise the quality of service of the rice dealer agent network in the subwards and villages, to as to create a solid source of commodities and thus guarantee that the rice is brought into the hands of the people in a convenient manner and targeted for the correct groups.

The city has just organized a conference attended by representatives of many Mekong Delta provinces meant to draw lessons from experience and to help the city in the work of reforming and managing the grain market.

Since the end of 1982, implementing the directive number 373/HDBT of the Council of Ministers on strengthening the work of protecting communication lines and power lines while at the same time participating in the activities of the "International Information and Communications Year, 1983," many provinces and cities have made many efforts and begun to chalk up a number of achievements. The two post office and internal affairs sectors have made up relatively integrated and tightly managed plans and measures, and coordinated with the various military, control, judicial and market managerial sectors in order to implement them together. Counting only 11 cities and provinces in the northern delta and midlands, there have been organized 21 provincial level conferences and 218 district and city level ones meant to implement the directives and resolutions of the party and of the government concerning the protection of communication lines and to go over and discuss new measures. The main measures to be discussed are: to increase the propaganda and education right from inside the party and state organs, especially inside the two post office and internal affairs sectors, and then spreading out to the population, regarding the role and function of the communication lines in the work of building and protecting the Fatherland, so that they understand the law regarding the protection of communication lines, the responsibilities and duties of the cadres, workers, government workers and of the citizens in building and safeguarding the security of communication lines; to clearly divide the responsibilities, to coordinate tightly, and to define clearly the responsibilities of each locality in regard to the entire network in its own territory so as to create consolidated strength and stop, push back, move toward effectively eliminating, altogether, the bad habit of tampering with communication lines. The provinces, cities, district and district towns have established guidance committees to protect the security of communication lines so as to go over the situation on a monthly basis, to draw initial conclusions and to have plans for remedying the situation. They have proceeded in a timely and appropriate manner to make commendations and awards, both of the spiritual and material kinds, in the case of those groups or individuals with many achievements to their credit.

Thanks to the above, during the last months of 1982 and especially during the first 6 months of 1983, the work of protecting the security of the communication lines has seen clearcut results. Counting the incidents in 11 provinces and cities of northern Vietnam and comparing the first 6 months of 1983 with the same period last year, the number of communication line sabotage actions has decreased by 1.5 to 2.7 times and the number of communication lines that got stolen decreased by 1.3 to 2.8 times. The localities with many achievements and steps forward to their credits are Hai Hung, Nghe Tinh, Quang Ninh; many districts have done well this work such as My Van, Nam Thanh (Hai Hung Province), Tien Yen (Quang Ninh Province), Y Yen (Ha Nam Ninh Province), Nong Cong (Thanh Hoa Province), Quynh Phu (Thai Binh Province), Do Son (Haiphong), Dien Chau (Nghe Tinh Province), and Gia Lam (Hanoi).



With the awareness of the need to protect our information and communication network and to protect the socialist property, and with the deep understanding of the multifaceted sabotage war of the enemy, the various localities have severely dealt with the instances of communication line sabotage and with those guilty of such crimes, they have judged especially strictly those cases that are brought to trial, thus having an effect of general education and of warning. Those guilty of such crimes have been given jail terms, some have received life sentences, in some extreme cases there have been even death sentences.

Nonetheless, the work of protecting the security of the communication lines still has shortcomings in some aspects. What is noticeable is that the work of propaganda and education is still weak, it has not made the majority of people fully realize their responsibility and enthusiastically participate in the work of protecting the lines; the results of various treatments and sentencing of violation cases have not yet been widely propagated. In a number of localities the coordination among the various related sectors still lacks tightness and integration; the combination of the work of communication line protection and that of serving the prevention of and fighting against floods and storms, as well as, the work of serving the fighting and combat readiness is still not quite close; these shortcomings are the target for the two post office and internal affairs sectors with plans to control them and measures to overcome them.

1751

CSO: 4209/520

## AGRICULTURE

### HELP OF INDUSTRY REQUIRED TO DEVELOP AGRICULTURE

Hanoi VIETNAM COURIER in English Vol XIX No 7, Jul 83 pp 4-6

[Text]

The transformation of the suburbs into a vast "green belt" of market gardening, industrial crops and stockbreeding to supply 4 million city folks, as well as the rural population with foodstuffs, not to mention exportation<sup>1</sup>, raises many technical, economic and social problems. The more so as the average area of arable land per capita is but 1,250 square metres (151,000 hectares of agricultural and forest land, or 75% of the total area for 12 million people). It is still smaller in the co-operatives and collectives of agricultural production which only mastered 29% of arable land and 33.6% of peasant households by April 15, 1983.

The practice of intensive farming and the working out of high-yield crop areas and big stockbreeding centres call for the renovation of cultivation techniques: hydraulic harnessing, multiplication of crops and reclamation of new land, crop rotation, use of organic fertilizer, adoption of new varieties of rice with a short-growth cycle and high yield, of seeds with high yield, and the

introduction of new scientific achievements, mainly<sup>2</sup> in the struggle against epiphyties and epizootics, in the choice and selection of seeds and new animal strains.

The completion of this scientific and technical revolution, together with the revolution in relation of production — that is agricultural cooperativisation — requires the service of industry. Since liberation in 1975 much has been done to bring tremendous changes to the suburbs of Ho Chi Minh City. Now it is crisscrossed with irrigation canals and power transmission lines. Electricity which only catered for the centre of the city now serves agricultural production, particularly irrigation and the processing of agricultural products. Following the example of the North wells are no longer dug with machines powered with imported gasoline nor gasoline-operated pumps as in the neo-colonialist period.

Below are the problems which crop up and the tasks to be carried out in the next three years as regards hydraulization, electrification and agricultural mechanization.



### Hydraulization

We have built:

- 9 electric pumping stations (6 already commissioned) to irrigate 9,800 hectares;
- 3 systems to check salt water (at Thu Duc, Nha Be, and Binh Khanh) catering for 24,000 hectares;
- 5 electric drainage stations at Pham Van Hai State farm;
- 5 drainage canals to wash acid land serving 54,000 hectares;
- 643 wells to irrigate 1,277 hectares.

All these works have entailed 70 million dong (at 1978 constant prices) of investment, not to mention an important amount of foreign currency to import pumps and spare parts. However, their rentability is poor owing, on the one hand, to the slow growth of the cooperative movement which alone could enable their rational and efficacious organization and exploitation, and on the other, to the fact that their lay-out is not up to the mark.

For 1983-1985 the question is not to erect new works but to complete existing ones and those under construction while improving their management and exploitation. As regards small hydraulics, particular attention must be paid to the building of networks of wells to irrigate vegetables and annual industrial crops, to the completion of the networks of canals, ditches and drains, pumping and drainage stations, to the commissioning of canals to check salt water, irrigate and drain fields.

### Electricification

In this domain, the amount of electricity allotted to agricultural

production quadrupled in 1981 as against 1978.

130 kilometres of medium voltage lines and 112 transformers with a total capacity of 9,807 kVA catering for 5 State farms, 6 pumping stations, 56 collectives of agricultural production and cooperatives for market gardening and annual industrial crops have been set up. Mention should also be made of 9 million kWh supplied to small industry and handicraft establishments to process agricultural products and 4 million kWh used by peasant households.

For 1983-1985, 90 million dong (at 1978 constant prices) will be invested to set up 78 kilometres of lines of single phase medium voltage, 152 kilometres of triple phase medium voltage, 140 kilometres of low voltage, 308 transformers with a total capacity of 13,000 kVA. The energy capacity for agriculture will be up by 3,400 kVA in 1983 and 5,600 kVA in 1985, and the amount of electricity allotted to this sector will reach 25 million kWh and 31 million kWh respectively.

### Mechanization

This concerns both field work and the processing of agricultural products, using mainly small and medium machines, that is tractors and mini-ploughs, not to mention renovated working implements and traditional tools.

Ploughing is mechanized thanks to 1,270 tractors and other machines of various kinds (among which 190 tractors of over 30 HP) with a total capacity of 5,000 HP. Pumping stations for irrigation and drainage have at their disposal 11,000 pumps of various kinds with a capacity of 145,075 cum/hour.

With the recent establishment of a combinat for the building of agricultural machines (4 workshops) and a joint enterprise of agricultural machines (State — private capital), great efforts have been made over the past years to supply agriculture with rudimentary tools, renovated hand-carts, shelling machines, husking mills, insecticide sprayers, mechanical pumps, fodder-processing machines, press mills for coprah (18 tonnes/day) and sugar-cane (50 tonnes/day), etc.

All districts are provided with repair and construction workshops and the villages with forges. With the help of a company of agricultural technical equipment (belonging to the city industrial service) three mechanics outfits have been set up at An Nhon Tay, Trung My Tay and Tan Tuc, mainly to process agricultural products, as well as workshops for medium repair and complete manufacture (both to draw up projects and use machines and equipment, train technicians and qualified workers) in the districts of Cu Chi, Hoc Mon and Duyen Hai...

However, the use of machines remains scattered and poorly renewable owing to the lack of qualified workers, poor preparation of fields, the bad management of machine and tractor stations. The district workshops have not set themselves an orientation and production plan. The supply of renovated working implements and tools (2.5 instead of 5 per capita) and the production of tractor spare parts are far short of the mark.

For 1982 — 1985 the mechanization of ploughing will require that big tractors of over 30 HP be allotted to State farms and major

areas devoted to specialized crops, small tractors and mechanical pumps of districts to production collectives and agricultural co-operatives, while private machines must be rationally used. District workshops and village forges will only make semi-mechanical working implements, renovated ones and tools, whereas the manufacture of mechanical instruments will stay with the urban factories (sets of machines for the gradual comprehensive mechanization of agricultural works: ploughing, transplanting, weeding, pumping, insecticide spraying, harvesting, husking...; machines to process agricultural products; equipment to transport and preserve grains, serve stock-breeding, make building materials). Thus, by 1985 40% of the arable land will be mechanically ploughed compared with 20% in 1982.

The completion of all projects of hydraulization, electrification and mechanization of agriculture will need huge investments valued at 13 billion dong for 1983-1985 (at 1978 constant prices) supplied both by the State budget and the contributions of the population, the collectives and the district administration, the latter having to intensify their export of agricultural products to cover their import of equipment, machines and materials.

## LE DAN

1. Following a recent agreement signed with the USSR, Ho Chi Minh City supplies to Siberia vegetables and tinned duck meat in exchange for machines and equipment (See Saigon Giai Phong daily of February 17, 1983).

## AGRICULTURE

### SOWING, TRANSPLANTING 10TH-MONTH CROP CONTINUES NATIONWIDE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 Aug 83 p 4

[Unattributed article: "The Whole Country Concentrates on Sowing and Transplanting the Full Acreage of 10th Month Crop During the Permitted Time"]

[Text] In recent days, thanks to big and medium range rain in many localities the drought area has been reduced. The northern provinces have completed the ploughing and harrowing, and they are now concentrating all their forces on the sowing and transplanting link. The rhythm of 10 month crop sowing and transplanting in the various localities is relatively fast, on the average the various provinces are able to transplant 44,000 hectares every day. According to the General Statistics Department, up to 5 August, the northern part of the country has sown and transplanted 976,804 hectares, representing 74.3 percent of the plan. The provinces of Hai Hung, Ha Bac, Ha Nam Ninh, Vinh Phu, and Binh Tri Thien have sown and transplanted from 75 to over 90 percent of their 10th month crop acreage; many districts have transplanted up to and beyond the plan level such as the case of Hai Duong City (Hai Hung Province), Vu Ban and Hai Hau districts (Ha Nam Ninh Province). By the beginning of the fall (3 August) the provinces in north Vietnam have sown and transplanted about 1.1 million hectares of 10th month crop, thus reaching 83.7 percent of the plan. Thus there remain also over 200,000 hectares of 10th month crop which will be sown and transplanted outside the optimum season.

Though it rained the rainfall distribution was not even. Great flooding rains caused 34,000 hectares of rice to be waterlogged, of which Ha Bac accounts for nearly 14,000 hectares, Bac Thai 5,841 hectares, and Hai Hung 3,499 hectares. The provinces with waterlogged areas are mobilizing their labor forces and means to rapidly drain the water and save the rice plants; at the same time they manage to get enough seed in time to sow and have supplementary seedlings to retransplant the acreage lost altogether to the waterlogging. At present, the acreage needing water is still large. The provinces in the old zone 4 in particular still have about 91,000 hectares of uncultivated land, of which Thanh Hoa accounts for 50,000 hectares, Nghe Tinh 28,000 hectares, etc. The provinces with drought-stricken areas concentrate their labor force and means, make the best use of the time when they have power, and fully utilize the capacity of the pumping stations in combination with gasoline-powered pumps, self-activated sources of water, and waterbailing pails and norias, etc. to fight the drought in already transplanted acreage, to get water for ploughing and harrowing, and to complete the sowing and transplanting on the remaining 10th month crop acreage in the time that remains.

The work taking care of the early 10th month crop waves is still proceeding at a slow pace, accounting only for 15 percent of the acreage. The various localities are rapidly shifting their attention to taking care of the main crop while keeping water in the high altitude fields; preventing waterlogging and flooding in the lower fields; and making preparations, especially as regards the material bases such as seed and fertilizer, for the winter crop.

In the provinces of southern Vietnam it has rained too little, with the rainfall negligible, that is why the rhythm of sowing and transplanting the 10th month crop is still too slow, and by 5 August only 876,000 hectares have been sown and transplanted, accounting for 42.4 percent of the plan level. In those localities where it rained, the rhythm of sowing and transplanting is somewhat better. The provinces of Binh Tri Thien, Gia Lai-Kontum, An Giang and Dong Thap have been able to sow and transplant from 73 to 90 percent of the 10th month crop acreage. The 10th month crop acreage that remains to be sown and transplanted in the southern provinces is still very large, amounting to nearly 1.2 million hectares. Together with the harvesting of the early summer-autumn rice, the cooperatives, production groups and farmers are concentrating their forces to speed up the rhythm of sowing and transplanting, to take care and protect the 10th month crop, and to struggle to sow and transplant to the highest level the whole acreage that remains during the time that remains.

1751

CNO: 4209/520

## AGRICULTURE

### KIEN GIANG SOCIALIST TRANSFORMATION OF AGRICULTURE CONTINUES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 12 Aug 83 p 1

[Article: "Kien Giang Continues To Distribute 2,500 Hectares of Land to 2,440 Landless Peasant Families and Those Which Still Need Land for Production"]

[Excerpt] In recent years, the agricultural cooperativization movement in Kien Giang has developed unevenly. Apart from the districts of Tan Hiep, Giong Rieng, Co Quao...which have fairly closely associated land readjustment and eradication of rural exploitation with the creation of production solidarity units and production collectives, the remaining districts have carried out agricultural transformation in a way that lacked both dynamism and firmness. However, in the first 6 months of this year, Kien Giang echelons and sectors have concentrated forces on leading, organizing and carrying out agricultural transformation in a rather synchronized manner, resulting in encouraging changes. Throughout the province, 2,500 hectares of land have been distributed to 2,440 landless peasant families, and those which still need land for production; 507 collectives have been set up; and 3,462 cadres have been trained for the agricultural cooperativization movement. At the same time, over 300 incompetent and dishonest cadres have been expelled from production collectives in an effort to purify the ranks of management cadres in collective production units.

At present, Kien Giang has 1,413 production collectives, drawing 30 percent of peasant families and 29 percent of the land into collective production. Nevertheless, in Kien Giang a number of cadres and party members still failed to understand, clearly and fully, party and state positions, procedures and policies concerning agricultural transformation, to show correct compliance, and to play a leading role in land readjustment and agricultural cooperativization. In Hon Dat District, although as many as 27 party committee members have families engaged in agricultural production, only 10 of these families have volunteered for production collective membership. In nearly all districts and municipalities, production collectives are not of high quality, many are merely window dressing since they have not cooperativized the land and other key production means, nor have they devised appropriate programs and specific plans.

9213

CSO: 4209/519



## AGRICULTURE

### HA NAM NINH PADDY OVERFULFILLED; HA SON BINH AGRICULTURAL TAX COLLECTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Aug 83 p 1

[Unattributed article: "Ha Nam Ninh Overfulfills the Grain Mobilization Level of 1983 by Nearly 8,000 Tons of Paddy; Ha Son Binh Collects Agricultural Tax for the 5th Month and Spring Crop Reaching 119.5 Percent of the Plan Level"]

[Text] For the 10th month crop and also during the 5th month-spring crop this year, Ha Nam Ninh Province has reached the highest productivity rate ever. Combining both crops, each hectare on the average has reaped 61.69 quintals of paddy. The secondary crops, however, have had a shortfall both in acreage and productivity during the winter-spring season. The total production of secondary crops converted into paddy has reached only a little over 20,000 tons, representing less than 30 percent as compared to the plan level. Nonetheless, Ha Nam Ninh still reached a production level of over 914,000 tons of grain, which is even higher than in bumper years, overfulfilling the target set forth by the Third Provincial Party Organization Congress by 114,000 tons.

Counting up to 30 July, the province has brought back to the state's warehouses over 111,000 tons of 5th month-spring paddy, representing an overfulfilling of the total grain mobilization plan level by 0.6 percent. The districts of Thanh Liem, Kim Bang, and Duy Tien have brought in from 1.3 to 3.1 percent more than the plan level. Hoa Lu District has gathered industrial products supplied by the province and exploited 1 million dong of local products in order to serve the work of collecting grain and grain tradeoff. Counting both crops, the district has bought outside the required level over 2,000 tons of paddy. The two districts of Hai Hai and Nam Ninh have each brought in 13,000 to nearly 15,000 tons of paddy above the plan level, of which 2,500 to 3,500 tons were bought at motivational prices and in tradeoff with industrial products.

After having completed the total 5th month-spring grain mobilization work, Ha Nam Ninh continues to motivate the cooperative members' families to sell their extra paddy. At the beginning of August, over 5,000 more tons have been brought in, representing an increase of 2 percent as compared to the extra assignment set forth by the chairman of the Council of Ministers and an increase of over 20,000 tons as compared to the same period last year.

Counting on the basis of the 1983 food year, Ha Nam Ninh has brought in nearly 188,000 tons of paddy, which represents an overfulfillment of the planned mobilization level by nearly 8,000 tons. On the average, each cultivated area in the province has brought back to the state over 1.2 tons of paddy.

By 5 August, Ha Son Binh Province has collected in terms of agricultural tax 27,528 tons of paddy for the 5th month-spring crop, reaching 119.5 percent of the assigned plan level and representing 61.8 percent of the projected agricultural tax level for the whole year and 141.8 percent as compared with the same thing last year at the same time.

In implementing the new law regarding agricultural tax, Ha Son Binh has instructed the financial, agricultural and grain sectors rapidly to complete the work of acreage investigation, with the classification of soil, with the early completion of the new tax schedule, and with explaining to the farmers and cooperative members the new tax policy. Hundreds of provincial and district level cadres have come down to the grassroot level so as to push the work, to control and help in the tax collection work. Seventeen out of 18 districts and district towns in the province have overfulfilled the tax collection norms assigned by the province at the rate of 101 to 120 percent. Quoc Oai District overfulfilled by 330 tons, Thuong Tin District overfulfilled by 368 tons, and My Duc overfulfilled by 245 tons.

1751

CSO: 4209/520



## HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

### MACHINERY SECTOR PRODUCTION ANNOUNCED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 Aug 83 p 1

[Unattributed article: "In July Many Product Lines of the Machinery Sector Reached 10 to 20 Percent of the Annual Plan"]

[Text] In July the machinery and metallurgical sector continued to overcome its difficulties, to stabilize production and to reach a fine production plan level, especially in the case of 7 product lines: professional instruments, irrigation pumps, electric engines, ball bearings, enameled wiring, and machine tools, which reached 10.3 to 20.1 percent of the annual plan. In the particular instance of television receivers, with 550 sets produced in July, the number of assembled sets completed since the beginning of the year has amounted to 7,402 sets, representing 105.7 percent of the total annual plan.

That the plants reached such good production results is due to the fact that they organized the production in accordance with the power supply situation, managed tightly the quality of the products and the material depletion quota. The agricultural machinery plant, thanks to process stabilization and full utilization of materials, has produced 12,000 insecticide sprayers, reaching 9.2 percent of the yearly plan.

Besides their main production lines, the machinery plants produced 30 tons of equipment and parts for the light industry, food processing and transportation and communication sectors, thus partially solving the spare parts requirements of mining wagons, of the textile and sugar processing sectors.

During July many sector units still encountered great difficulties in the organization of production because the total volume of power supplied was too small. The sector has given instructions for the various units to flexibly overcome these difficulties by paying attention to the precasting link in preparation for stabilized production in the coming months.

1751

CSO: 4209/520

## LIGHT INDUSTRY

### ARTICLE EXAMINES SMALL INDUSTRY, HANDICRAFTS UNITS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 Aug 83 p 1

[Unattributed article: "Cuu Long Arranges for Over 26,000 Laborers to Produce Handicrafts"]

[Text] Cuu Long Province has arranged for 26,413 laborers to work in small industry and handicraft units, which represents a 21 percent increase over the situation of 1982. In the whole province there are 38 cooperatives, 3 cooperative enterprises, 146 cooperation teams and 6,230 individual production units; in the first six months of 1983 there have been developed 10 more cooperatives and 9 cooperation teams. The district of Vung Liem alone has 4 cooperatives and 5 cooperation teams among its agricultural production groups. The handicraft units have grossed a total production value of 37,522,000 dong representing 57 percent of the annual plan or twice the production value of last year at about the same time. Vinh Long City grossed 15 million dong or twice the production value of 1982. The cereal and food processing machinery sector reached 12 million dong or three times the production value of last year at the same time in point.

Cuu Long has a plan to restructure its production, to redistribute the labor force, making sure that everyone has a job and producing many different commodities in order to serve the consumers and exports.

1751

CSO: 4209/520

## CHRONOLOGY

### HANOI'S CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS FROM 16 MAY-15 JUNE 1983

Hanoi VIETNAM COURIER in English Vol XIX No 7, Jul 83 p 32

[Text]

17. The Council of Ministers passes a decision on scientific and technological work for the coming years.

— The Council of Ministers adopts a decision on the building and strengthening of the district level.

18. Opening in Hanoi of a joint meeting of various Vietnamese peace organizations and the Union of associations for solidarity and friendship with other peoples.

— Closing of an official friendship visit to Ethiopia by a delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam, begun on May 15.

19. A delegation of the Vietnamese Party and State visits the Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic.

— A delegation of the Vietnamese Ministry of Agriculture pays a friendship visit to Laos.

— A delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam ends its friendship visit to Congo, begun on May 18.

20. Vietnam attends the World Acupuncture Conference held in Sofia, Bulgaria (May 15—20).

— A delegation of the Ministry of Public Health ends its friendship visit to Laos, begun on May 15.

21. Signing in Hanoi of an agreement on cooperation in the judiciary and legal fields between Vietnam and Kampuchea.

24. Soviet Minister of Gas Industry, S.V.A. Dinkov

pays a visit to Vietnam.

— A spokesman for the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry issues a statement strongly condemning the South African authorities for its bomb attack on the suburban area of Mozambique's capital on May 23.

25. Opening in Ho Chi Minh City of a conference of the International Trade Union Movement against Chemical and Bacteriological Weapons.

27. A Swedish Government economic delegation ends its visit to Vietnam, begun on May 23.

— Ho Chi Minh City: Opening of a conference to review the implementation of the Politbureau resolution (August 1982) on the work of the City.

28. Signing in Hanoi of a programme for cultural exchanges between Vietnam and India for 1983—1985.

— Holding of the Second Congress of Vietnamese Apiculturists.

30. Signing in Berlin of a protocol on shipping and docking cooperation between Vietnam and the German Democratic Republic.

## JUNE

1. A cultural delegation of the Indian Government ends its visit to Vietnam, begun on May 27.

— Opening of an exhibition of paintings by Hanoi children.

2. 800,000 pupils of basic general education schools sit for their graduation exams.

5. The Mekong Interim Committee holds its 17th session in Bangkok.

7. Signing in Moscow of a plan for scientific and technological cooperation measures between the State Commissions for Science and Technology of Vietnam and the Soviet Union for the period 1983—1985.

8. Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach ends his official visit to the Philippines, begun on June 6.

9. Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach holds talks with Thai Foreign Minister Siddhi Savetalla in Bangkok.

11. Opening of the Congress of the Hanoi Branch of the CPV (second round).

12. A delegation of the France-Vietnam Friendship Association pays a visit to Vietnam.

13. Signing in Vientiane of a protocol on forestry cooperation between Vietnam and Laos.

CSO: 4200/860

- END -

**END OF**

**FICHE**

**DATE FILMED**

12 OCT. 1983